

FBI file

P. Faymonville

64-4568

28, 1942

CHILL

[September]

RECORDED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

General George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff
War Department
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-10-2006

Fay Merrill

Dear General Marshall:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 21, 1942, in which you requested the services of a qualified Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation concerning a highly confidential situation involving certain American Army personnel in Europe. (C)

Para 1
Declassified per
Army Letter 5/3/79

I am very pleased to accede to your request in this regard and wish to advise that I have designated a Special Agent of this Bureau who, because of his past experience and special qualifications, in my opinion, is best qualified to handle the matter. This Agent's identity is known to General George V. Strong, and he is currently conferring with General Strong for the purpose of working out the necessary details in connection with the assignment in question. (C)

(U)

You may be assured that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will render every effort to cooperate to the extent in this matter.

With best wishes and highest regards,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
DEC 23 1943

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1942

29 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

65672

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/lt 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2.2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-79

CLASS. BY 334580

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-31-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

September 21, 1942.

Colonel J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Hoover:

I have directed General Strong to get in contact with you in regard to a highly confidential matter for the solution of which it appears necessary to ask you for the services of a qualified F.B.I. man to conduct an investigation in regard to certain American Army personnel in Europe.

While I appreciate this request may appear to be somewhat unusual, the urgency of the matter makes any other course impractical.

I trust that you will see your way clear to furnish the War Department the assistance desired.

Faithfully yours,

NOT RECORDED
95 DEC 23 1943

Chief of Staff

Request approved

62 APR 11 1947

RECORDED
64-4568-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Kramer	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

General Strong to get in contact with you in regard to a highly confidential matter for the solution of which it appears necessary to ask you for the services of a qualified F.B.I. man to conduct an investigation in regard to certain American Army personnel in Europe.

RECEIVED-LADD
FBI
SEP 24 12 30 PM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-TAMM
FBI
SEP 22 10 12 AM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
SEP 21 5 53 PM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-CARSON
FBI
SEP 22 8 51 AM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 10 10 29 AM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-11-2006

CC-287



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

DML:WGR
Call: 5:55 P.M.
Transcribed: 6:05 P.M.

September 19, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

(U) General Strong called me on the evening of September 19, 1942 and stated that he would like to get an FBI man to send to Moscow on a special mission. He stated that they have a "mess" over there which has to be cleaned up. He further pointed out that he has to get the "dope" on this matter and there is no way in which he can get it other than by sending over a man who knows how to investigate and who is of the highest integrity. He stated that this man would have to be sent to Moscow in the guise of a clerk to the Military Attache or to the Bradley Mission. General Strong stated that it would be advisable to have a man of the highest qualifications and who also speaks Russian.

General Strong stated that he would like to come over and discuss this matter personally with Mr. Hoover or myself on Monday, and he further stated that he would have to have the matter cleaned up within three weeks at the outside.

I told General Strong that we would take this matter into consideration and he would be called on Monday morning and advised as to whether it would be possible for Mr. Hoover to see him on Monday. It was pointed out to him that if Mr. Hoover is not available to discuss this matter with him on Monday, that probably either you or I would be able to discuss it with him.

Respectfully,

CLASS. BY SP1/SCJ

DATE OF REVIEW 0828

12/13/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2832 RAI/3/10/94
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-3-89
D. M. Ladd

COPY FILE

FOR DEFENSE



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UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

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R456 OCT 19 1961

RECORDED

64-4568-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc haw/ml
10-11-2006

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

EAT:DS

CLASS. BY

September 19, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE OF REVIEW

12-13-85

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/K 3-2-79

REASON - FCIM

DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY

DATE OF REVIEW

CONFIDENTIAL

Pursuant to the call which he made to Mr. Ladd on September 19th, I contacted General Strong on the morning of September 21st and indicated my availability to see him to discuss the matter involving irregularities in Moscow. General Strong subsequently called at my office and stated that he was, in accord with the request of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, taking the following matter up with the FBI, in the belief that the case was of such a nature that it could be most competently investigated by the FBI. According to General Strong, the head of the Lendlease organization in Moscow is a General Faymonville. Rumors have reached the War Department that General Faymonville's personal conduct is of a most scandalous nature and that he has transformed the Lendlease office in Russia into virtually a house of prostitution. In addition, it is alleged that General Faymonville is engaging in sexually perverted practices and is consorting with sexual perverts. The allegations are of such a nebulous nature that it is impossible for the War Department to take action upon them. It is impossible for the War Department to get an affirmative statement, particularly in writing, supporting these rumors. (U)

Recently a man, reported as [redacted] and apparently [redacted] made certain statements about General Faymonville, but when the War Department endeavored to get a statement from him, he declined to make any statement and Lord Halifax indicated to General Marshall that this situation was of such a nature that the British did not want to become involved in it. As a result, the War Department is interested in obtaining a comprehensive report prepared in a completely unbiased manner as to exactly what Faymonville's conduct and activities are. (U)

General Strong stated that this request was of an [redacted] nature and that he was seeking the Bureau's assistance because of [redacted] desire to see the matter properly handled. (U)

I subsequently discussed this matter with you and you indicated that you would be willing to undertake this assignment, although it was outside the Bureau's sphere of activity since it was in the Eastern Hemisphere and even though the matter was definitely one which should be handled by the War Department under the delimitation agreement if General Marshall made a written request of a strictly confidential nature for the investigation. (U)

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 15 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

CONFIDENTIAL

Memo for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

I consequently contacted General Strong by telephone advising him that in order to offset any question that might be raised at any future date by the State Department as to the propriety of the Bureau having an Agent in Moscow, in order that [redacted] organization could not question the Bureau's having an Agent in the Eastern Hemisphere and in order that the record would not indicate any violation of the wording or spirit of the delimitation agreement, you would undertake this investigation only if General Marshall made a written request for it. I pointed out to General Strong that the written request did not have to refer specifically to General Faymonville by name but that the letter should be sufficiently clear so as to identify the investigation in order that the request might be identified as to its nature and substance. (S)

(U) General Strong stated that your position was an entirely reasonable one and that your suggestion for a written request for the investigation was entirely understandable to him. He stated that he would arrange to have General Marshall forward such a letter to you today or at the latest, tomorrow, Tuesday, September 22nd. (S)

As you have indicated, Agent [Beck] is the best qualified man for this assignment. He is presently in Havana and is scheduled to be in Miami tomorrow morning in connection with his courier run. Arrangements are being made to hold [Beck] in Miami pending orders for him to fly to Washington and airplane reservations are being obtained for him from Miami to Washington in order that if the proper request is received, he may be brought to Washington at once. (S)

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Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/KJ
ON 10-11-2006

Washington, D. C., ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
September 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR AND MR. TAMM ONLY:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/7-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2-1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

Subject: Proposed Investigation of Charges
Against General Philip R. Faymonville, U.S. Lend-Lease Administrator in the Soviet Union. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. Introduction:

At 11:15 A.M. on September 24 I called on General George V. Strong at his office in the Munitions Building and he, after briefly outlining the accusations against General Philip R. Faymonville, called in [redacted] Eastern European Division of Military Intelligence. General Strong directed [redacted] to inform me fully on the entire matter and, before I left his office, stated that arrangements would be made to rush me by Ferry Command to London and thence by special bomber across Germany or Finland to Russia. Both men handled the subject as though it were of the utmost importance, secrecy and urgency. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] thereafter took me to his office, where during several hours of conferences on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, he outlined the following accusations against General Faymonville. I am very well acquainted with [redacted] as he was [redacted]

The demand for an investigation in this case is really being made by [redacted] and his calling on the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist Military Intelligence is due to the admiration with which he seems to have viewed our investigation into conditions on the U. S. Embassy staff. [redacted] does not admit it, but he is close to [redacted]

[redacted] at the State Department; these two men have probably seen our report on conditions in the Moscow Embassy and have possibly tipped [redacted] off as to its contents.) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II. The Accusations Against General Philip R. Faymonville:

All of the accusations in this case appear to originate with [redacted] who justifies his interest on the ground that [redacted]

[redacted] states that General Philip R. Faymonville was the American Military Attache to the Soviet Union from 1934, when our Embassy in Moscow was opened, to 1939, when he was replaced by [redacted] Faymonville served under Ambassadors Bullett, Davies, and Charge d'Affaires Alexander Kirk. From all rumors, life in those days was far from tame in Moscow. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Then Yeaton, then Michela]

ALPHABETICAL

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The staff (as is still the case) was composed entirely of men, they lived in apartments in the Embassy building, no control was exercised over their personal conduct. [] states there are rumors that during this period Faymonville engaged in homosexual practices. As reported in my memorandum, written upon my return from Moscow in 1941, at least one employee of the Military Attache's office was blackmailed by the GPU and by Soviets with whom he had carried on homosexual activities. Charge d'Affaires Alexander Kirk was commonly regarded as a homosexual. However, while in Moscow I never heard anyone accuse General Faymonville and [] makes no specific allegations in this regard. (C)

(U)

[] states that Faymonville was recalled in 1939 and assigned to the Ordinance Department in San Francisco because of "known Red tendencies." According to [] Faymonville was regarded by the General Staff as a "pink", and is suspected of having given secret American military information to the Soviets, or to have had the data taken from him through blackmail. Again, there are no specific accusations. [] would be no more definite in this regard than to say that []

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[] He makes the general statements that all our military information is "leaking" out to the Soviets while we get none from them. Who could be responsible but the General? He even suggested that the Soviets might be blackmailing Faymonville. (C)

(U)

[]

(U)

General Faymonville remained in San Francisco until the German Invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1942. Then, according to [] he suddenly rushed to Washington, without orders, and presented himself to the President as the logical man for the position of Lend-Lease Administrator in Moscow. [] states that the General Staff had kept Faymonville in San Francisco because it wanted to keep him out of the newspapers, because of his allegedly pro-Soviet and homosexual tendencies. In Washington Faymonville secured the support of Mrs. Roosevelt (C)

(U)

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in his fight for the Lend-Lease position and he was sent to Moscow over the almost violent opposition of the General Staff. ("God, how we fought that appointment.") Mrs. Roosevelt is supposed to have liked General Faymonville because he is "pink". (C)

(U)

Recently a report was received from Col. Joseph A. Michela, the present Military Attache in Moscow, from which report [] infers that General Faymonville is "again" involved in sexual abnormalities. The report was received in the following way: (C)

(U)

Recently, while in Moscow, [] made a speech to the Soviets in which he allegedly stated that he understood why they had withheld all military information from the U. S. Army Officers in Russia. He is said to have stated that our officers there are unable to keep a secret. This matter was reported to G-2 by Col. Michela, who ended his telegram with a very strong condemnation of the personal conduct of General Faymonville and of the immoral conditions existing in the U. S. Embassy building. (C)

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(U)

Within the last few days, [] states, he has talked with [] in Moscow. [] asked [] about conditions in our Embassy building there and [] is supposed to have stated that they are terrible. Each noon General Faymonville and his staff, along with that of the Supply Mission for Air, go to the Bolshoi Opera House where they occupy the first two rows in the orchestra. They are there with such regularity that the Soviets call this "The Second Front." During the remainder of the day and night they become intoxicated and associate with persons of low character. [] states that Faymonville entertains lavishly, serving excessive amounts of wine and vodka. He compares Faymonville with Alexander Kirk who is said to be worth \$20,000,000 and who entertains so freely that he is supposed to "buy everyone out", so that they do not report his personal irregularities. [] claims that [] G-2 officers will not report Faymonville because they have accepted his hospitality and, at any rate, they would never think of going on record in a matter of this kind. (C)

(U)

One statement that [] makes is that while Faymonville was Military Attache in Moscow, during the (C)

(U)

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period 1934-39, he had a young, [] who was commonly regarded as a homosexual. Faymonville was very fond of the boy and there were suspicions regarding the two. When Faymonville was called from Moscow, [] was dismissed and the GPU placed him in a concentration camp where he supposedly still is. [] states that [] has informed him that upon his return to Moscow, Faymonville immediately contacted the Soviet Foreign Office in an attempt to secure the release of this boy, and supposedly he is continuing his efforts, as the lad has not as yet been released. (C)

(U)

[] also alleges that [] Faymonville "saw a pink-cheeked young officer on the street", and "thinking that he had something there", asked for him and took him to Moscow with him. In later interviews [] has identified this man as a Capt. Cook, a man who was a mechanic in Moscow in 1936-37. (C)

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(U)

III. The Proposed Investigation:

Both General Strong and [] were of the opinion that I should proceed to Moscow immediately as a Captain in the United States Army and as an Assistant Military Attache. The cover of Diplomatic Courier would be unsatisfactory because the courier would live with the part of the Embassy staff remaining in Moscow and they are living in Spaso House, the former residence of the Ambassador, which is in a different part of the city. The possibility that I might go as a clerk or accountant was considered; however, the attache already has an accountant, and neither a clerk nor an accountant would have the ready access to the social circles of the officers that another officer would have. It was decided that I would go as a cryptographic expert, carrying special documents from the American Government to the Soviet Government, and also information for the Attache of a cryptographic nature. According to [] (an old story) all the diplomatic codes and cyphers have recently been broken by the enemy and the men in Moscow need someone to assist them with their secret messages. My transfer from the Diplomatic Service to the Military Service, on the invitation of [] is natural in view of my knowledge of the Soviet Union. As far as Col. Michela is concerned, I will probably have to take him into my confidence. (C)

(U)

I have been outfitted with the uniform of a Captain in the Field Artillery. [] has given me a brief description of their code systems and methods, along with the latest information on the Military Intelligence Section. [] Military Attache Section of G-2, who has not been told the nature of my assignment (I am told) but who knows my identity, is making arrangements with the State Department for a Diplomatic Passport, for Soviet visas, for (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

a courier letter endorsed by the Soviet Embassy, and for transportation to Moscow. (C)

(U)

In talking with [] and [] I had impressed on them that the State Department was not to be advised of my identity. However, on Sept. 25 [] spent considerable time at the State Department and returned stating that [] the Passport Division, refused to proceed with issuing a Diplomatic Passport without my appearing in her office personally. On the morning of the 26th I accompanied [] there, and [] stated that contact with the Soviet Embassy would have to be through [] of the Department, and that [] (to whom I am well known and who knows that I am an agent) would have to be consulted before the Department could issue a Diplomatic Courier passport. The 26th was a Saturday and neither [] nor [] was available. They are to be contacted on Monday and [] and [] hope to rush the matter through so that I can get off "immediately". (C)

(U)

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IV. Finances:

There is considerable uncertainty as to just how this investigation is to be financed. My wish was that I be placed on the payroll in Moscow, just as any other Attache. [] stated that there is so much red-tape connected with such an arrangement that it is impossible and that I will have to deal with Col. Michela with regard to salary and expenses. Michela knows nothing about this investigation; he will not have funds on hand to make payments of an extraordinary nature. Further, [] states that G-2 cannot advance funds for entertainment expenses or for the cost of paying informants. Michela has no such funds. [] states he cannot secure funds without [] being advised as to the nature of the investigation and this information cannot be given him (only General Strong and [] know of it.) [] gave me a check for Two Hundred Dollars to cover expenses enroute to Moscow, stating that other arrangements would have to be made with Michela. This is unsatisfactory as it would place me entirely under the control of Michela. (C)

(U)

If there is immoral activity going on in the Embassy Building in Moscow, it probably is not confined to the office of General Faymonville. Of course, I have said nothing to General Strong or [] but in going to Moscow I feel that I should operate as a free agent, free to make a thorough investigation wherever the evidence indicates it should be made. [] has stated that the most satisfactory arrangement would be if the FBI took care of all expenses and submitted a statement to G-2 upon the conclusion of the investigation, when they would make a transfer to us of the (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

necessary amount from their confidential fund. In this way they would be able to keep the entire matter secret from their entire staff. ~~(C)~~

(U)

Personally, I should appreciate the following arrangement, to ensure my having sufficient funds while in Moscow:

(1) Payment by the Bureau of my salary for the month of September, even though I will probably leave Washington a day or two before it is payable.

(2) Advance payment by the Bureau of my salary for the months of October and November, together with such exchange relief as I would receive if I were regularly placed on the Attache's or the Embassy's payroll. When I was last in Moscow this amounted to 30%. The cost of living in Moscow is abnormally high and some relief must be granted.

(3) An advance for entertainment, informants, etc., of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. ~~(C)~~ (U)

V. Conclusions:

As you will have gathered from this report, the allegations against General Faymonville are very general and not supported by any specific evidence. If, after being in Moscow a week or two, I find that the charges are utterly unfounded, the investigation can be wound-up in a week or two. If, on the other hand, evidence is uncovered which indicates that [] suspicions are justified, it may take months to secure the conclusive evidence necessary to prove a case against General Faymonville. From my talks with [] I have the impression that what the Army wants is not mere dismissal, but the court martial of General Faymonville, if he is guilty of the charges made. It will certainly take time to cover the allegation that General Faymonville is giving secret information to the Soviets. In fact, [] has stated that he does not think that anything can be done in this regard. It is my opinion that at least three months, outside of travel time, should be allowed for this investigation. ~~(C)~~

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(U)

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Beck

Special Agent.

***A detailed statement of the suggested arrangement is given on the next page. ~~(C)~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADDENDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A computation of the financial arrangement suggested on page 6 of this memorandum is as follows:

(1) Salary for September, 1942:

(a) Replacement of the check due from State Department on Sept. 30, which will probably not be received	\$208.24
(2) Remainder being paid by SIS Division.	66.67
	<u>\$ 274.91</u>

(2) Salary for October, 1942 \$383.33
30% Exchange Relief 115.00

498.33

Salary for November, 1942. \$383.33
30% Exchange Relief 115.00

498.33

(3) Advance for entertainment, informants, etc.

250.00

TOTAL \$1521.57

* * * * *

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D.C.,
October 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Latest Developments in Proposed
Investigation of General Philip
R. Faymonville, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

(U)

During the past week the following progress has been
made in sending me to Moscow:

(U)

On September 28 [] and I called on []
[] of the State Department. [] informed us
that he knew my identity and he agreed to do everything nec-
essary to expedite the securing of visas from the Soviet Em-
bassy. It is usual for the Department to wire our Embassy in
Russia, advising them of my appointment, and it is necessary
for the Soviet Embassy to wire the Soviet Foreign Office in
Moscow for permission to issue the visa. It will probably take
two weeks for the visa to be issued. (C)

(U)

[] and I also interviewed []
[] Foreign Service Administration for the State Depart-
ment. After expressing his appreciation for my services in the
past as a Courier, [] readily agreed to provide a Dip-
lomatic Courier passport for the trip to Moscow. (C)

(U)

On October 2 [] brought a matter to my
attention which he stated is very confidential. On the night
of October 1 the Department of State received an urgent tele-
gram from Admiral Stanley, the American Ambassador to Russia,
in which he requested permission to return to Washington im-
mediately and to bring with him [] Michela & Adm. Jack Duncan

No reason for the request was given in the telegram, but there
is a possibility that it concerns the matter into which we
propose to make an investigation. [] stated that
G-2 could neither refuse nor grant the requested permission
and that the matter was entirely up to the State Department.
Whether the Ambassador will be permitted to return is not
known as yet. Neither is it clear just what effect this dev-
elopment will have on our investigation. (C)

Pending my departure, I am spending each day, in
uniform, at MID-headquarters in the Pentagon Building, studying
the G-2 codes and reviewing their various confidential publi-
cations on military operations. Within a few days []
[] is to hold his special school for Military Attaches and,
if I am still here, I am to attend its sessions. Also, through
lessons at the Lacaze Language School, I am brushing up on
my Russian. (C)

Respectfully submitted,

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/43-57
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-99

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-4568-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 12 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Louis C. Beck)

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DATE 8-19-88 BY TPO

Washington, D. C.,
October 11, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: Latest Developments in Proposed
Investigation of General Philip
R. Faymonville, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3B3 GAT/ft 3-2-89
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

On October 9 the State Department received a telegram from Ambassador Stanley in Moscow, in which he stated that it was "suspected that I am in the employ of another agency of the government." I am positive that while I was in Moscow there were no suspicions, other than such as were aroused by the ill-advised comments on the part of a woman. It is possible that after I left Moscow one of the officers secured the information from her, or from the Ambassador, and revealed it, but this is doubtful. It was [redacted] opinion that the telegram was inspired by [redacted] who had probably been advised as to my identity. I discussed this matter with [redacted] and with [redacted] and [redacted] stated that he had taken it up with General Strong whose reply was that there would be no change in our plans and the General Staff had definitely decided that it wished me to go to Moscow. (C)

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(U) Admiral Stanley is now enroute to Washington and is bringing with him [redacted]

now states that their return is because of a major political crisis which seems to be pending and probably has no relation to the matter in which we are interested. G-2 has merely been advised that the matter is not military, but political. (C)

(U) Out of the many conversations we have had during the past week little additional information of value in this investigation has been secured. [redacted] has added that when General Faymonville rushed from San Francisco to Washington, he immediately took high Soviet officials in this country on an unauthorized tour of our defense plants and showed them highly confidential plans and equipment. The action was regarded as such extreme violation of military regulations that the General Staff regarded it as treason and "charges in writing, the basis for a trial, were actually on General Marshall's desk." General Marshall, however, refused to act, possibly because of pressure from the White House. In view of subsequent developments General Marshall is said to regret his failure to permit a trial and, stated [redacted] in speaking to me, "Your job is to make it possible for General Marshall to correct that mistake." (C)

RECORDED & INDEXED 64-4568-5

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-37939-154

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Faymonville, using lend-lease as a bargaining power, could secure the military information which G-2 has never been able to get. Soviet obstructionist tactics have always prevented us from learning anything about their country in a military way. Faymonville, according to [redacted] stated that he did not intend to use his agency to secure military information for G-2. And, he has submitted nothing. According to [redacted] this is in violation of G-2 regulations and is itself grounds for recall. I asked him why they permitted General Faymonville to remain in Moscow under these circumstances and he replied that "this war is being run by the White House; there is nothing that we can do." (U)

I questioned [redacted] as to who, in Moscow, is the representative of the Office of Strategic Services. He stated that immediately Col. Donovan's organization took over, it sent a [redacted] to Moscow. [redacted]

However, G-2 has heard nothing from [redacted] has received no reports from OSS on conditions in the Soviet Union. Further, although the Navy has several Attaches in Moscow, G-2 has received no reports prepared by them. Further, no information has been received from General Bradley's Supply Mission for Air, which is also in Moscow. (U)

In reading such few reports as have been submitted by the Military Attache's office, one comes to the conclusion that the Soviets continue to be successful in keeping our representatives ignorant of their condition and of their plans. Our attaches remain in Moscow in "voluntary imprisonment." We are given no information on Soviet or enemy operations, no information on Soviet or captured enemy equipment, no information on the results of Soviet counter-intelligence activity, no data on air raid precautions or blackout methods, no data on plane or tank or gun production. They do not reveal their own or the enemy's losses. We are not permitted to see or talk to captured enemy prisoners. Wendell Willkie is reported to have seen and talked with eleven German prisoners, but [redacted] states that this was a "frame-up", that they were Soviet soldiers who spoke German well and who told Willkie what the GPU wanted him to hear. I asked [redacted] what probability there was that I could have the Soviets take me on a tour of the Moscow front, of military hospitals, of prison camps, of munitions factories, of the GPU headquarters in the Lubyanka, or of any of the hundreds of places in which we are vitally interested. He stated that I would probably receive no cooperation or assistance whatsoever. The only way [redacted] was able to gain an idea of the defenses of Moscow was by walking the streets by himself in an attempt to spot the anti-aircraft guns. No attache has been permitted to visit the front. We are not being treated as Allies, but as (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

(U) enemies. ~~(C)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] has outlined the method by which the Attache's office has tried to secure information. The attache's attend various diplomatic functions and try to pick up such information as they can. It has'nt been much. He expects my trip to be of real value in the following way (among others). On arrival in Moscow I am to report all information that I have developed enroute to the Military Attache who will immediately forward it to Washington. Thereafter I will visit the various attaches of other foreign governments and bargain with them, giving them a little information in return for such information as they give us. The Military Attache will be able to advise me as to how much to give to whom. It is the same dangerous game that was being played when I was in Moscow before the German Invasion. It is a very dangerous game because practically none of the information can be verified and each foreign government has a reason for coloring the information to serve its own purposes. The practice does not work very well. All the attache reports from Moscow that I have read have been translations of articles from Pravda, Investzia, or the Red Star, Soviet newspapers. These are all propaganda in which little regard is shown for the truth. Their value is whatever the reader wishes to assign to them. ~~(C)~~

b6
b7C

(U) It is now expected that I will leave for Moscow on October 13 or 14. The Soviet Embassy has not heard from the Kremlin in regard to my Soviet visa as yet, but it has been decided that I should proceed immediately to Tehran and pick-up the Soviet visa there. This has long been the practice of the State Department when sending officers to Russia. ~~(C)~~

(U) I will see you before leaving Washington. ~~(C)~~

(U) Respectfully submitted,

Beck

Special Agent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LCB:MCR

8-25-43

BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. PAYMONVILLE
MORALS CHARGES

A discreet investigation has been conducted in San Francisco in an attempt to uncover additional information relative to the reputation and activities of Brigadier General Philip R. Paymonville concerning whose moral character there have been accusations.

Persons who knew General Paymonville as a young man in school, United States Army officers who served with him in Manila, Vladivostok, and San Francisco, as well as various business contacts, were discreetly interviewed. Numerous highly reliable and responsible individuals described him as being a splendid man of high character, an excellent musician, and a highly cultured person with a delightful personality. They also described him as being rather reticent, a man who, throughout his entire life, has shown a complete disinterest in women.

According to persons well acquainted with his background, General Paymonville comes from a very fine family that enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. His father, Bernard Paymonville, was a San Francisco Supervisor. As a school boy, General Paymonville had the reputation of being a "sissy," according to informants who knew him at that time, probably because of his love for music and his aversion to sports, such as football and baseball. Even as a youth, he preferred to remain alone with his music and studies. When he decided to attend West Point, his friends were surprised as they did not feel that he, due to his quiet nature and shyness, was mentally equipped for life in the Army.

While stationed at Manila in 1917, although friendly with everyone, he did not have any particular circle of friends; he appeared very reserved and never made a confidant of anyone. He did not frequent nightclubs or engage in other forms of amusement as did other officers, nor did he ever have any affairs with women. He never interested himself in members of the opposite sex and remained very cool and indifferent toward them.

During 1918-1919 General Paymonville was stationed with the American Expeditionary Forces at Vladivostok. Here he obtained a separate and more or less private apartment across from the general barracks occupied by the Staff officers. However, according to officers who were stationed in Vladivostok at that time, there was absolutely nothing ever said or done to indicate that there were any irregularities committed in those quarters. Rooms in the general barracks were very small and thinly partitioned and General Paymonville's action in obtaining a separate private apartment in which to play the piano was regarded as normal. He played very well and from time to time gave recitals which many of the officers attended.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 15 1944

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE 3-2-79 BY 2333 GAT/LL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

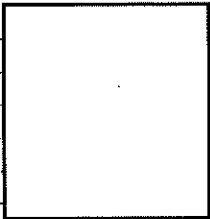
1942

10/17

✓ The Director	Files Section
Mr. Tolson	Personnel Files
Mr. Clegg	Send File
Mr. Glavin	Bring file up-
Mr. Ladd	to-date
Mr. Nichols	Search, serial-
Mr. Rosen	ize, and route
Mr. Tracy	* * *
Mr. Hendon	Mr. Rosen
Mr. Pennington	Mr. Tracy
Mr. Quinn Tamm	Mechanical Section
Mr. Kramer	* * *
Mr. Nease	Mr. Coffey
Mr. Wacks	Mr. Hendon
Miss Gandy	Mr. Kramer
	Call me re this
	Note and return
	See me

SECTION CHIEFS

Mr. Alden	Mr. Mumford
Mr. Carson	Mr. Strickland
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Timm
Mr. Fitch	Mr. Traynor
Mr. Kimball	Mr.

	Stamp and mail
	War and Navy File
	State Dept. File
	Type
	Register & forward
	Prepare tickler for
	Call these files
See me	File

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-2006 BY 60324 auc DAW/mlt/kj

JAN 21 4 02 PM '43
RECEIVED-TAMM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

B. C. =

Joseph A. Michela

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[January 21, 1943] (U) (C)

(U)

cl

(U)

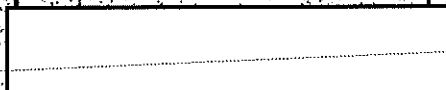
DECODE OF CABLE FROM SIS #183 DATED 1/19/43. (C)

UNDER OUTER COVER TO BE OPENED BY GENERAL JOSEPH
MICHELA ONLY. URGENT PLEASE IMMEDIATELY FORWARD
MOSCOW VIA MILITARY ATTACHE AIRMAIL POUCH COMPLETE
WALL MICROPHONE EQUIPMENT TELEGRAPHICALLY ADVISE

(U)

WHEN SENT (C)

GEORGE STANLEY



b6
b7C

(U)

Note: Underlined letter received as shown. Should
probably be "C" making word read "MICHELA". (C)

(U)

B.G.

CLASS. BY SPICER, J

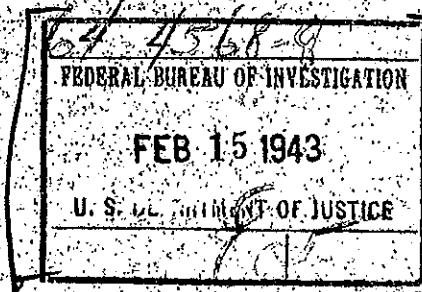
DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

Class
3-19-89 8/1/89
DATE

[Decoded: WGB 1/21/43] (C)

(U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333/05/ju 2-22-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89



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R456 OCT 19 1961

(U)

[If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the source of this information. (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

EAT: JDR
Call 11:20 AM
Typed 11:50 AM

January 22, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-11-2006

(U) I called General Kroner in the absence of General Strong in connection with the cablegram received from Agent Beck in Moscow who asked that we send him via Military Attache Airmail Pouch complete wall microphone equipment. (C)

(U) I advised General Kroner that we will get the equipment ready to be shipped, but we did not want to send it to the War Department without General Strong's specific knowledge and approval of what Beck was going to try to do in Moscow. I told him that Beck in his cablegram said the package should be addressed on its outer cover, "To be opened only by General Joseph Michela", with [redacted] name appearing on the inner wrapping, and we will follow these instructions in addressing the package. (C)

(U) General Kroner said we should go ahead and get the equipment ready, that he thought it could be gotten through all right, that it should be delivered into the hands of [redacted] and it will be kept under lock and key until it is shipped. (C)

(U) I told General Kroner we will try to have the equipment reach the War Department tomorrow, today if possible, and we will advise Agent Beck through G-2 that the material is on its way. (C)

CLASS. BY SP1GSK/80

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

DDP

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Respectfully,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 11 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

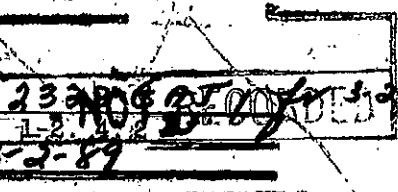
Edward A. Tamm

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 232006
REASON - FCIM 11
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89



JAN 26 1943

FIVE
CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



GCB:ggm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/11 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

On Friday, January 22, 1943, J. A. Tamm gave the writer the attached message from SA [redacted] Beck and instructed that the material requested by Beck in the message be secured and transmitted to [redacted] place of assignment. You will note that the material requested by Beck was "complete wall microphone equipment."

(U) Pursuant to Mr. Tamm's instructions, Mr. Coffey was requested to prepare such equipment for transmittal to Beck and he did so. It was then forwarded to the writer where it was addressed to [redacted] care of U. S. Military Attache, Moscow, Russia, and was then rewrapped and on the outside, addressed as follows: To be opened only by Brigadier General Joseph E. Michela, U. S. Military Attache, Moscow, Russia.

(U) Beck also requested that he be telegraphically advised when this material was sent. A message was prepared reading: "Equipment requested your cable of January nineteenth being forwarded via military attache air mail pouch today," and was coded in the Bureau code by [redacted].

(U) The microphone equipment was delivered to [redacted] on the evening of Friday, January 22nd, with the request that it be forwarded by military attache air mail pouch, and also, the coded message was furnished to [redacted] by blind memorandum with the request that it also be transmitted to the Military Attache for [redacted].

(U) On the morning of Saturday, January 23rd, [redacted] called and stated that the package was too large to be put in the pouch, so the writer immediately proceeded to [redacted] office where the package was broken open and rewrapped and each package was addressed in accordance with Beck's request. The two packages were then taken by the writer and [redacted] to the Foreign Classified Information Mail Room. [redacted] instructed that these be placed in the pouch for Moscow. [redacted] who took the packages, advised they would be placed in the pouch as instructed and would probably leave Washington by plane either on the evening of Saturday, January 23rd or the morning of Sunday, January 24th. A receipt for the two packages, which was signed by [redacted] and given to [redacted] was given by the Colonel to the writer and is attached hereto.

(U) The message to [redacted] was taken by [redacted] and was transmitted Saturday, January 23, 1943.

Respectfully,

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

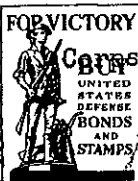
Attachments

DATE OF REVIEW

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-11-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY POSTAL SERVICE

CLASSIFIED MAIL RECEIPT

DATE 1/23/43

FROM: 227 JS 2E-1658 []
(Sending Office) (Room) (Phone)

TO: WAR DEPARTMENT FOREIGN MAIL ROOM

THIS FORM TO BE USED FOR SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL MAIL ONLY

Number	Env., Pkg., Pouch, etc.	Any Descriptive Number	Addressee	Dispatch Particulars.
23916			Brigadier General Joseph Michela Military Attache American Embassy Moscow USSR	
23919			Brigadier General Joseph Michela Military Attache American Embassy Moscow USSR	

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7c

W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 920
August 28, 1942

No. Pieces 2

Receipt Acknowledge []

Dispatching Office: DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Dispatching Office: DO NOT USE THIS SPACE



al Bureau of Investigat
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 8, 1943

EAT:JDR

Typed 2:15 PM 2-8

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

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OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY ~~SP-6 GCK/JC~~

DATE OF REVIEW ~~12/13/82~~

General Strong inquired whether any reports have been received from Agent Beck who is in Moscow, and I told him of the radiogram received while he was in the South in which Beck asked to be furnished with complete listening equipment which after being bought and delivered to [redacted] was sent by him to Beck via the military attache's pouch about two and a half weeks ago, just about sufficient time for Beck to have received it by this time. I told General Strong further that at the time of Beck's departure he said that if the situation was such that he thought it inadvisable to take a chance on a report, he would wait until he had something affirmative and then send a radiogram suggesting that he be called to some other point from which he could submit a report. I advised General Strong we have had no report, but we had suggested to [redacted] that he report directly to General Strong, and if any information has been received it is hoped the listening equipment has been used and has done some good. (U)

General Strong said he had a telegram from the military attache in Moscow indicating that possibly the matter was coming to a head. He said he will let us know if he hears anything further, and I told him we would do likewise. (U)

Very truly yours, 95 DEC 28 1943

Edward A. Tamm

RECORDED

MAR 4 1943



CLASSIFIED BY 2333 GAT/fh 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 20
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1943

DML:JDR
Call 2:15 PM
Typed 2:25 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahn _____

General Strong of G-2 advised telephonically he is in receipt of a coded message from Agent Beck who is in Moscow, and he is sending it to me by officer messenger who was on his way at the time of General Strong's call. General Strong said if it was desired that any action be taken as a result of this message, we could send the return coded message to him, and he will see that Agent Beck receives it through the Military Attache. I advised General Strong I would let him know the contents of the message when it is decoded. (U)

Respectfully,
D. M. Ladd

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OTHERWISE

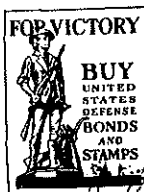
RECORDED
95 DEC 23 1943

CLASS. BY SP1GSK/JO

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

RECORDED

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/fk 3.2.79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89



DEC 23 1943

64-4568-12
B
MAR 4 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOLLOWING IS DECODE OF MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM Beck DATED
FEB 15, 1943, RECEIVED FEB 16, 1943. ~~(C)~~

b6
b7C

(U)

NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER UNCOVERED AS YET WHICH WOULD SUB-
STANTIATE ANY OF ACCUSATIONS AM ATTEMPTING THOROUGH
INVESTIGATION IN FACE OF ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES
GENERAL MICHELA AND SUBJECT NO LONGER ON SPEAKING TERMS AND
FEUD COMMON KNOWLEDGE SUBJECT EXTREMELY SUSPICIOUS OF EVERYONE
PROBABILITIES ARE ENTIRE CASE A POLITICAL ONE BUT IN VIEW
STATEMENTS OF GENERAL THAT HE STILL BELIEVES CHARGES AND
UNADMITTED SECRET INTEREST AND COOPERATION OF TWO HIGHEST
OFFICIALS HERE I FEEL INVESTIGATION SHOULD CONTINUE FOR
POSSIBLY ONE MONTH AFTER RECEIPT OF REQUESTED EQUIPMENT WHICH
HAS NOT ARRIVED SITUATION REACHING CLIMAX AND WILL REPORT
AGAIN AT END TEN DAYS. ~~(C)~~

(U)

CLASS. BY SP1GSK80

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 6A11/13-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 12
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

ENCLOSURE

64-4568-12

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. ~~(C)~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60824 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

(U)

Decode of Message from Beck dated 2/25/43 received in Bureau 2/27/43

UPON RETURN GENERAL MICHELA FROM WASHINGTON IN JANUARY HE UNDERTOOK SECURE FOR ME
APARTMENT ADJOINING THAT OF SUBJECT PERIOD AMBASSADOR SECRETLY AGREED TO MAKE
ASSIGNMENT OF APARTMENT BUT FLEW KUIBYSHEV AND HIS RETURN CONSTANTLY DELAYED
PERIOD EMBASSY QUARTERS TO BE REORGANIZED UPON HIS RETURN WHEN I AM TO SECURE
REQUESTED SPACE HE IS NOW EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ON THIRTIETH PERIOD THIS IS
REASON INVESTIGATION UNAVOIDABLY PROLONGED UPON ARRIVAL AMBASSADOR IT IS
EXPECTED HE WILL HAVE SHOWDOWN WITH SUBJECT WHICH MAY RESULT IN APPEAL TO
PRESIDENT FOR SUBJECT'S RECALL IF SUBJECT NOT RECALLED AND PROJECTED
SURVEILLANCE UNCOVERS NO EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE ACCUSATIONS I SUGGEST
CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO MY REVEALING MY IDENTITY TO CERTAIN KEY OFFICIALS
AND SECURING WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF ALL FACTS ON EACH SIDE AS BASIS FOR AN
UNBIASED REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT HOWEVER NOTHING SHOULD BE
DONE ON THIS AT PRESENT PERIOD THE PROBLEM IS FAR BROADER THAN AS ORIGINALLY
PRESENTED IN WASHINGTON AT PRESENT I AM ACTING AS LIAISON OFFICER WITH SOVIET
MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE TO SECURE INFORMATION ON ONE PHASE INVESTIGATION
EQUIPMENT NOT ARRIVED PROGRESS REPORTS EVERY TEN DAYS

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(U)

(U)

Underlined letter not included in original message.

CLASS. BY SP10 SC50

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 EAT/43-2-79

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

95 DEC 23 1943

64-4568-13
B
12
5

(U)

(U)

75 DEC 23 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

27 28

1943

☒ The Director
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Mr. Wacks
 Miss Gandy

Files Section
 Personnel Files
 Send File
 Bring file up-to-date
 Search, serialize, and route
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10-11-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
 Mechanical Section
 * * *
 Call me re this
 Note and return
 See me

SECTION CHIEFS

Mr. Alden
 Mr. Burton
 Mr. Gallan
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mr. Fitch

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols

Mumford
 Strickland
 Timm
 Welch

Rosen
 Tracy
 Carson
 Hendon
 McGuire
 Mumford
 Piper
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Stamp and mail
 War and Navy File
 State Dept. File
 Type
 Register & forward
 Prepare tickler for
 all these files
 File

See me

NOTE - SUBSTANCE
 BEING FURNISHED
 GENL. STRONG

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

b6
b7C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1943

RRR:ems

CO 37

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR [REDACTED]

Re: [REDACTED]

Reference is made to the attached message from [REDACTED] dated March 18, 1943, which contains a suggestion that a check of [REDACTED] personnel file in both the State and War Department be made for possible leads. [REDACTED] message states "I have found nothing that would implicate subject with [REDACTED]". A review of [REDACTED] personnel file reflects no information of value other than the following quoted letter, which was sent to [REDACTED] by Philip R. Faymonville, the Military Attache in Moscow:

"American Embassy
Office of Military Attache
Moscow

August 30, 1938

My dear [REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

As you know, I object to writing letters of recommendation and I am not sending one to you, but in case it ever becomes necessary for you to state the attitude of your former employers as to your service, I shall be glad to have this letter shown to any person who may be interested. In addition, I shall of course be most happy to answer any direct inquiries as to your service here.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-19-79 BY 3333 GAT/HK 2-79
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for [redacted]

Page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"I wish you all possible success in your future career and thank you again for the very efficient assistance you rendered to me while you were in Moscow."

Very truly yours,

Philip R. Faymonville
Lt. Col., Ordnance Department
Military Attache"

Declassified per State letter 6-18-79

A review of the confidential file maintained by Assistant Secretary Shaw on [redacted] and his office reflects that [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The personnel file on [redacted] at the War Department is now being checked by [redacted] *(E)(U) Declassified per State letter 6-18-79*

It is felt that for a message to be sent to [redacted] the War Department information should be obtained. Unless advised to the contrary, [redacted] will be informed of the information received from the State Department and that which may come from the War Department when the check has been completed. *(E)(U)*

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Attachment

ADDENDUM

SWR:ems 4-20-43

This matter was discussed by [redacted] with [redacted] of the Investigations Branch of the Counter-Intelligence Group, MIS, who advised that a search of the files failed to reveal any information indicating [redacted]

[redacted] *(E)(U) Declassified per Army letter 5-23-79*

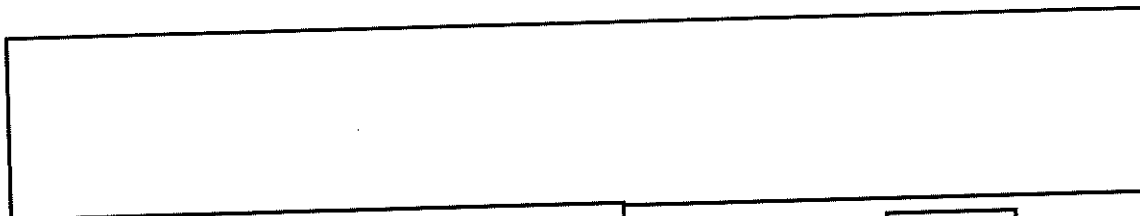
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODE OF MESSAGE FROM Beck DATED MARCH 18, 1943, RECEIVED MARCH 19, 1943 ~~(X)~~

(U)



b6
b7C

SUGGEST CHECK OF PERSONNEL

FILE IN BOTH STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS FOR POSSIBLE LEADS, HOWEVER I
HAVE FOUND NOTHING THAT WOULD IMPLICATE SUBJECT WITH LAST
STAGE OF INVESTIGATION FINALLY UNDERWAY, NOW HAVE APARTMENT AND EQUIP-
MENT EXPECTED ON PLANE DUE NEXT FEW DAYS, I BELIEVE GENERAL MICHELA
WELL SATISFIED, EVERY SAFE STEP TAKEN TO SECURE EVIDENCE WHICH I
PERSONALLY DOUBT WAS EVER THERE. *(U) Declassified per State letter
6-18-77.*

CLASS. BY SP1 BSK/JO

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

period 9

NOV 15 1943
95 SEP 15 1943

(U)

AGENCIES

3-19-77
3-19-77
3-19-77
3-19-77

RECORDED

CLASS. & EXT. BY 23336 AT/4 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

ENCLOSURE

64-4568-14
16 AUG 26 1943

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EAT:JDR
Call 12:14 PM
Typed 12:26 PM

April 14, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

CLASS. BY ~~SP-1 GSK/JC~~
DATE OF REVIEW ~~DEBR~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

12/13/82
General Strong called and advised he has received a telegram from Moscow, dated April 12, labeled NR-230, sent on April 13, which has been improperly handled in the War Department Signal Center. General Strong wondered whether this telegram, which he will send to the Bureau, is a repeat or a second copy of the message he sent to me yesterday. (U) (C)

I told General Strong if he would send a copy of this message I would have it checked to determine whether it is a duplicate and let him know at once. (U) (C)

Very truly yours,

Edward A. Tamm

E - NOT RECORDED



COPIES DESTROYED
R456 OCT 19 1961.

RECORDED 64-4568-15
APR 15 1943
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2423 GAT/fh 3-2-77
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

RRR:cms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 1, 1943 (C)

(U)

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

CABLE

Transmit the following message to:

C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

(U)

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

12/13/82

REFERENCE YOUR MESSAGE MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST CONCERNING CHECK OF

RECORDED

PERSONNEL FILE AT STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS. THERE IS NO INFORMATION
AVAILABLE CONCERNING [REDACTED] AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL FILES OF STATE DEPARTMENT REFLECT THAT SUBJECT WROTE
LETTER TO [REDACTED] IN WASHINGTON AUGUST THIRTIETH, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT,
WHICH INDICATES CLOSE RELATIONS BETWEEN SUBJECT AND [REDACTED] SUBJECT
IN LETTER RECOMMENDED [REDACTED] HIGHLY, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tols

Mr. E. A.

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Glavin (U)

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy (U)

Mr. Carson

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Hendon

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Piper

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW

Declassified per state let 6-18-79.

DOVER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

NOT RECORDED

SEP 15 1943

64-1568-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[APR 15 1944]
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA

M

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODE OF MESSAGE RECEIVED MAY 8, 1943 FROM

Beck

(C)

IN JULY FORTY ONE

AND WHOSE WHEREABOUTS

IN UNITED STATES PROBABLY KNOWN TO

OR

POINTED OUT TO MICHELA AT THEATRE A SOVIET MAN WITH WHOM SHE SAID SUBJECT HAD ENGAGED IN HOMOSEXUAL ACTS. SUGGESTS HE BE DISCREETLY QUESTIONED AS TO HIS IDENTITY ALSO SUGGEST BE QUESTIONED AND APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED AT TWO SEVEN FOUR SIX FILBERT REPEAT FILBERT STREET SAN FRANCISCO WHERE SUBJECT STILL MAINTAINS HIS RESIDENCE. PERSONS MENTIONED YOUR CABLE SIXTH NO LONGER HERE. FOLLOWING YOUR INFORMATION ONLY STRONG MENTIONED LOCAL SITUATION TO BURNS AND MICHELA HAS. DISCUSSED MATTER WITH BURNS WHO PROMISED TO INVESTIGATE BUT SINCE HAS DONE NOTHING BUT BE ENTERTAINED CONSTANTLY BY SUBJECT. EX-AMBASSADOR DAVIES SECRETLY ARRIVING TWELFTH AND STANDLEY NOT OFFICIALLY ADVISED ALTHOUGH SOVIET AND BRITISH OFFICIALS KNOW DAVIES COMING AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT. DAVIES AND SUBJECT EXTREMELY CLOSE AND IS SUSPECTED PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR TO MAKE SUBJECT AMBASSADOR. STANDLEY SUBMITTING RESIGNATION IN WHICH SUBJECT SEVERELY CONDEMNED. CASE ALL POLITICAL EXCEPT FOR MORALS CHARGE ON WHICH I HAVE NOT SUCCEEDED IN UNCOVERING ANYTHING SPECIFIC. EXPECT RETURN WITH BURNS WITHIN WEEK VIA SIBERIA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

64-4568-19

15 AUG 24 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 BAJ/fh 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

CLASS. BY SP1 BSK/JC

(U)

DATE OF REVIEW

DATE OF REVIEW

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM

(U)

RE: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
CONDUCTED BY Beck

Following the initiation of the investigation, Beck described two obstacles as being a hindrance. The first was the existence of a feud between General Michela and the subject, resulting in the fact that Michela and the subject were no longer on speaking terms and this was a matter of common knowledge. The second was a suspicion that the subject had knowledge of the fact that he was being investigated. (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

In connection with the prosecution of the investigation to determine the allegations made against the subject, Beck employed the use of a wall-microphone but expressed unsatisfactory results due to the fact that he was unable to obtain the desired apartment. Beck was appointed Liaison Officer with the Soviet Military Liaison Office in an effort to secure information on one phase of the investigations. (C)

b6
b7C

Beck suggested that consideration be given to his revealing his identity to key officials and recommended that written statements be obtained from the officials with reference to the situation. (C)

The investigation was referred to by Beck as being of a political nature and he stated that General Michela had likewise mentioned the matter as being purely political. (C)

Beck reported that General Burns, with whom Michela had discussed the matter, had promised to investigate but had done nothing but be constantly entertained by the subject. (C)

It is related by Beck that in July, 1941, one [redacted] pointed out to Michela at a theatre, a Soviet man whom she said the subject had engaged in homosexual acts. (C)

Joseph [redacted] informed that Davies' secret arrival had not been brought to the official attention of Standley and that Standley had submitted his resignation in which he severely criticized the subject. It was suggested that pressure was being brought to bear to make the subject ambassador, and the close friendship between Davies and the subject was also mentioned.

RECOMMENDATION: [redacted] suggested that [redacted] whose residence in the United States is probably known to [redacted] and [redacted] be contacted and discreetly interviewed with reference to the special situation and also, that the identity of the Soviet man be secured. It was also suggested that an appropriate investigation be conducted in the vicinity of 2746 Filbert Street, San Francisco, where the subject is stated to still maintain his residence. (C)

77 DEC 23 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/ft 2-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODE OF MESSAGE RECEIVED MAY 24, 1943 FROM Beck

(U)

MESSAGE IN QUOTES FROM MICHELA FOR EYES STRONG ONLY QUOTE SEE
EMBASSY CABLES NUMBERED FIVE ZERO TWO MAY TWENTY TWO AND FIVE
ZERO SEVEN MAY TWENTY THIRD. THIS MORNING AMBASSADOR STANDLEY
SHOWED ME DRAFT OF CABLE TO PRESIDENT STATING SITUATION RESPECT
TO PAYMONVILLE NOW INTOLERABLE AND THAT IN INTERESTS SOVIET
AMERICAN RELATIONS PRESENT AND FUTURE IT IS ESSENTIAL EITHER
THAT PAYMONVILLE BE MADE AMBASSADOR AND THAT ADMIRAL STANDLEY
BE RECALLED OR THAT PAYMONVILLE BE RECALLED

(U)

I AM NOT CERTAIN WHAT FINAL DRAFT OF THIS CABLE WILL BE. I ASKED AD-
MIRALS PERMISSION TO INFORM YOU OF THIS BUT TO AVOID APPEARANCES
OF COLLUSION ADMIRAL THOUGHT BETTER I SHOULD WAIT UNTIL CABLE
ACTUALLY SENT WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED UNQUOTE FOLLOWING FOR YOU
ONLY GENERAL MICHELA AND ADMIRAL DUNLAN KEEPING AMERICAN CORRES-
PONDENTS HERE INFORMED ON POLITICAL FACTS IT IS CASE WHICH IS
BASED ON ALMOST COMPLETE FAILURE OF SOVIETS TO COOPERATE WITH ALL
US REPRESENTATIVES HERE OTHER THAN LEND LEASE WHICH SITUATION
PAYMONVILLE HAS BEEN USING TO ADVANCE HIS OWN INTERESTS BY IG-
NORING AMBASSADOR AND ATTACHES IN PRESS CONFERENCE ON TWENTY
FIRST US PRESS MEN DEBATED MATTER WITH JOSEPH DAVIES WHO CALLED
THEM AND BRITISH GENERAL MARTELL TRAITORS YESTERDAY DAVIES
AGAIN CALLED PRESS CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE COMPLETELY REVERSED
HIS STAND AND PROMISED TO INVESTIGATE LOCAL SITUATION EMBASSY
CABLES CITED ABOVE PERTAIN TO THESE CONFERENCES
PRESS CANNOT SEND STORY BURNS
APPEARS TO HAVE TAKEN SIDE OF SUBJECT AND HAS DELAYED DEPARTURE
UNTIL LATTER PART THIS WEEK.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

(U)

Note: The above underlined letters were obtained from Beck
and are believed to be correct.

(U)

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 15 1943

(U)
CLASS. BY SP1GSKJC

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/2/89

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-4518-20		
F	B	I
16 AUG 26 1943		

(U)

77 DEC 23 1943

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 24, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM MICHELA FOR EYES STRONG ONLY QUOTE SEE EMBASSY
CABLES NUMBERED FIVE ZERO TWO MAY TWENTY TWO AND FIVE ZERO
SEVEN MAY TWENTY THIRD. THIS MORNING AMBASSADOR STANDLEY
SHOWED ME DRAFT OF CABLE TO PRESIDENT STATING SITUATION
Philip R. O
RESPECT TO FAYMONVILLE NOW INTOLERABLE AND THAT IN INTERESTS
SOVIET AMERICAN RELATIONS PRESENT AND FUTURE IT IS
ESSENTIAL EITHER THAT FAYMONVILLE BE MADE AMBASSADOR
AND THAT ADMIRAL STANDLEY BE RECALLED OR THAT FAYMONVILLE
BE RECALLED. (C)

I AM NOT CERTAIN WHAT FINAL DRAFT OF THIS CABLE WILL BE.
I ASKED ADMIRALS PERMISSION TO INFORM YOU OF THIS BUT TO
AVOID APPEARANCES OF COLLUSION ADMIRAL THOUGHT BETTER I
SHOULD WAIT UNTIL CABLE ACTUALLY SENT WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED. (C)

CLASS. BY *JD 1055 KJC*

DATE OF REVIEW *12/13/82*

NOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

*de Gaulle strong
9/8*
64-4568-21
DIS
7/3

CLASS. & EXT. BY *43336 AT/3-2-79*
REASON - FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *3-2-89*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

77 DEC 23 1943



Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 2, 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY 13336 JY/PA 84-79

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4, Mr. Barbo

DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89 Mr. Hendon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
Confidential Assignment of Special Agent
[redacted] to Moscow (C)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

You will recall that at the request of General Marshall made through General Strong, investigation has been made of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville, Head of the Lend-Lease organization in Moscow, Russia, by Special Agent Louis C. Beck. Information had reached the War Department that General Faymonville's personal conduct was of a most scandalous nature and that during his administration the Lend-Lease Office in Moscow had virtually been turned into a house of prostitution. In addition it was alleged that General Faymonville was engaged in sexually perverted practices and consorted with sexual perverts. The allegations were of such a nebulous nature that it was impossible for the War Department to take action upon them. This request was confirmed in writing by General Marshall. (C)

Beck after arriving in Moscow used the cover of a Captain in the Army and was assigned to the position of a liaison officer for the Military Attache's Office with the Soviet Military Liaison Office. (C)

Early in the investigation, Beck reported that two obstacles interfered with his investigation. One was a feud existing between General Michela, Military Attache, and Faymonville, this being common knowledge and known because of subject and General Michela not being on speaking terms. Beck also believed that subject suspected investigation. Beck in the early phases of the investigation also believed that the entire matter was political. (C)

RECORDED & INDEXED

It was quickly ascertained that subject, Faymonville, while a Lieutenant Colonel and with the Ordnance Department, Military Attache, [redacted]

[redacted] requested that information be obtained from the files of the War and State Departments and after checking, he was advised that the War Department had no information reflecting [redacted] on the part of [redacted]

The files of the State Department contained a letter of commendation from subject, Faymonville, to [redacted] but lacked information indicating [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

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8456 OCT 19 1961



JUN 22 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

This information was forwarded to []

In May, 1943, [] advised that General Michela told him that

[] pointed out a Soviet man, whom she said subject had engaged in homosexual practices. This meeting was at a theatre and it was believed that [] residence is now in the United States and would be known to [] and []. It was suggested by [] that [] be discreetly interviewed in regard to her previous allegation which was made in July of 1941. General Strong desired to hold this in abeyance until conversation could be had with Agent []

b6
b7C

(U)

It was also suggested by [] that an appropriate investigation be conducted in the vicinity of subject, Faymonville's, residence, 2746 Filbert Street, San Francisco, California. A residence at this address is still maintained by subject. A letter had been directed to the San Francisco Field Division requesting discreet investigation in this matter.

(U)

On March 31, 1943, [] advised that General Michela desired that General Strong have General Hurley visit Moscow to confer with the Ambassador on the particular situation. This was not acted upon because of General Strong's desire, pending [] return, and information was received that General Burns was to arrive on April 17, 1943, and according to rumor was to handle the situation. It was reported that General Strong had mentioned the local situation to Burns and that Michela had discussed the matter with Burns, who promised to investigate, but had done nothing but to be constantly entertained by subject.

(U)

Agent Beck reported that Faymonville and former Ambassador Davies were extremely close personal friends and that it was suspected that pressure was being brought to bear to make Faymonville the Ambassador. [] also stated that Ambassador Standley was submitting his resignation, in which Faymonville was severely criticized.

(U)

In February, 1943, [] suggested that his identity be revealed to certain key officials and that he secure written statements of all the facts on each side to form the basis for an unbiased report to be submitted to the President. In March, [] stated that General Michela mentioned that the situation was political and suggested that G-2 have the State Department direct Ambassador Standley and members of his staff to submit written statements to [] as to why Faymonville should be removed. No reply was given [] with reference to this request, PENDING HIS RETURN.

(U)

Agent Beck has returned to the United States with the party accompanying former Ambassador Davies. He is scheduled to arrive at the Bureau on the morning of June 4, 1943.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for the Director

Page 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION:

All information submitted by [] has been paraphrased and delivered to General Strong personally. It is General Strong's desire that he be allowed to interview [] immediately upon [] arrival to determine what future action should be taken. (C)

b6
b7C

(U)

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CDM:MGC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE(U) 64-4566-23
(U) To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JUNE 24, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CODE

RECORDED

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Transmit the following message to:
PHILLIP R. PAYMONVILLE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. THE BUREAU DESIRES THAT NOCONTACT BE MADE WITH [] AND THAT NO ATTEMPT BE MADE TO PLACE
INFORMANT COVERAGE IN PERSON OF [] PAYMONVILLE BELIEVED TO BE IN
MOSCOW IN CHARGE OF LEND LEASE. HOWEVER FURTHER VERIFICATION OF HIS WHEREABOUTS
WILL BE MADE AND YOUR OFFICE ADVISED. (C)

(U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

HOOVER

(U)

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

12/13/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/fl 3-2-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

(U)

CODED AND SENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____ (U)
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONNOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

(U) SENT VIA

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/KJ
ON 10-12-2006

F.B.I. TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

CLASS. BY SP1 GSK JC

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

DECODED COPY

(U)

WASH 8 10 SFRAN 6-23-43 11:50 P
DIRECTOR
ATTENTION [REDACTED]

PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. SUBJECT STILL MAINTAINS HOUSEHOLD ON FILBERT STREET, WHERE PHONE LISTED TO HIS NAME. NO AUTO REGISTRATION. REMARKS OF [REDACTED] 1573

[REDACTED] INDICATE A POSSIBILITY SUBJECT NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO. DISCREET PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE FAILS TO LOCATE. DISCREET CONTACTS WITH INFORMANTS INDICATE RETURNED TO MOSCOW ONE YEAR AGO. TWO PERSONS LOCATED WHO ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IN HIS YOUTH. OTHER ACQUAINTANCES WILL BE LOCATED BY [REDACTED] SUCH PERSONS, AFTER DISCRETION AND RELIABILITY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, WILL BE CONTACTED DISCREETLY REGARDING SUBJECT. INDICATIONS

[REDACTED] PRESENTING OPPORTUNITY FOR INFORMANT COVERAGE [REDACTED] G-2 NOT CONTACTED AT ALL BECAUSE PRETEXT CONTACT IN THIS CASE DEEMED INADVISABLE. BELIEVED THAT CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] REVEALING OBJECTIVES OF INVESTIGATION WOULD RESULT IN GOOD COOPERATION FROM HIM. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED BY SUTEL. ADVISE WHETHER [REDACTED] COVERAGE AND ABOVE DESCRIBED CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] DESIRED. SUTEL AVAILABLE DEFINITE INFORMATION REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF SUBJECT. [REDACTED] (C)

(U)

RECEIVED: [6-23-43] 4:08 PM EWT

MET

NOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

(U)

(U)

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.6
DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED

64-4568-23

(U)

unrec transcribed
[6/24/83 edm]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



GCB:RMB

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1943

CC-287a

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE

On June 14, 1943, at your instructions, I called the San Francisco Office and spoke to Special Agent [redacted] who was on the desk at that time. I outlined to him very briefly the matters of this inquiry and instructed him to cause a very very discreet inquiry in the vicinity of General Faymonville's home at 2746 Filbert Street, San Francisco, California.

I advised Agent [redacted] that this was an extremely delicate matter; that it must be handled by a well-qualified experienced Agent, and repeated that it must be handled with the utmost discretion so that no embarrassment would result to the Bureau therefrom.

Respectfully,



HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-2-79 BY 2333 GAT/jm

Rec'd
6/24/43

JUL 1 1943

RECORDED

64-4568-24
JUN 25 1943

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1943

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Starko	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

WASH S11 SFRAN 9 415P

DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-2-79 BY 2333 GAT/18

ATTENTION

RE PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE, INF. CONCERNING. AND

ARE AND RESPECTIVELY AND HAVE BEEN SO EMPLOYED

FOR

BUREAU REQUESTED TO EXAMINE FILES AND SUTEL AVAILABLE INFORM-

ATION.

COPIES DESTROYED
R456 OCT 19 1981

RECORDED & INDEXED
RECORDED & INDEXED

64-1568-25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GCB:RMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JULY 24, 1943

RECORDED: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Transmit the following message to:

REURTEL JULY NINE, FORTYTHREE RE PHILLIP R. FAYSONVILLE, INFORMATION
CONCERNING. NO INFORMATION IN BUREAU'S GENERAL FILES OR FILES OF
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION WHICH CAN BE IDENTIFIED WITH [REDACTED] AND

b6
b7C

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-79 BY 2333 GAT/fv

NOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 24 1943

EX-100

SENT VIA

11-772 M

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CODED

JUNE 28, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Transmit the following message to:

PHILLIP R. PAYMONVILLE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REFERENCE BUREAU
TELETYPE DATE JUNE TWENTYFOUR, FORTYTHREE IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED.
PAYMONVILLE IS PRESENTLY RESIDING IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

HOOVER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 10-12-2006

CLASS. BY SP12380

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

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NOT RECORDED
95 SEP 15 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3336AT/Y 3-2-79

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 3-2-89

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64-4568-26
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 12 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

14 JUL 7 1943

SENT VIA

RECORDED AND SENT

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Per

JKM:PES
7-6-43

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General George V. Strong
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear General Strong:

There are transmitted herewith memoranda prepared by a representative of this Bureau reporting the results of his investigation of conditions involving Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville and Soviet-American military relations in Moscow, Russia. This project was undertaken pursuant to the written request of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. (C)

This letter, with its two enclosures, is being delivered by hand in view of its highly confidential nature.

CLASS. BY SP10SK/JO

Sincerely yours,

DATE OF REVIEW

FCIM

12/13/82

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-4518-317
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. C. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 2373 GAT/3-5-71
REASON - FCIM 11, 7-2.4.2/2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-5-88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE INFLUENCE OF

BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
ON SOVIET-AMERICAN MILITARY RELATIONS

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OTHERWISE~~

CLASS. BY ~~SP10SK80~~
DATE ~~12/13/82~~

INTRODUCTION

This report contains information obtained through an investigation of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville, who has been head of the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, U.S.S.R., since 1941. A written request for this investigation was made by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who had received information charging that General Faymonville was refusing to cooperate with other United States officials in Russia and that his personal and official conduct was so pro-Soviet as to raise the question in some persons' minds as to whether he was being "blackmailed" by the Soviet Government. Much of the information related in this report is set forth at the specific request of Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela, General Faymonville's principal opponent in American diplomatic circles in Moscow.

(U)

As a preliminary to the full report it may be pertinent to a better understanding of the report itself and the circumstances which served to motivate the investigation to set forth the following statements made by some of the individuals involved:

(U)

Admiral William Standley (American Ambassador to the Soviet Union) speaking to General Faymonville: "You are not worthy of wearing the uniform you have on."

(U)

Faymonville: "You mean that I am a traitor."

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(U)

Standley: "That's just about what I mean."

(U)

"Faymonville is a traitor to the interests of the United States" (in his interpretation of Lend-Lease policies).

(U)

Alexander Kirk (Minister to Egypt): "You can't talk to Faymonville about Russia any more than you can talk to a man about his mother."

(U)

"Faymonville has ceased to be a soldier of the United States."

(U)

Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela (Military Attache): "The talk of the Soviets to give us information of the army is definitely an unfriendly act."

(U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2383 GAT/K 3-179
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-5-89

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Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela: "Paysonville is emotionally involved in the interests of the U.S.S.R. and this operates against United States interests." "I'm not speaking to him any more."

(U) Brigadier General Philip R. Paysonville (head of the American Lend-Lease Mission to Russia): "The Soviets are the greatest warriors the world has ever seen."

(U) Major General James Burns (Lend-Lease Administrator): "Information from Russia has been greatly overvaluated. Even if Washington gets the information it will not use it. Military men are inclined to be too suspicious. We are not buying Soviet information; we are selling them equipment with which to fight this war."

(U) [redacted] : "Is General Paysonville being blackmailed?"

(U) Admiral William Standley (American Ambassador to the Soviet Union): "The situation with respect to Paysonville is now intolerable and in the interests of Soviet-American relations present and future it is essential that either Paysonville be made Ambassador and I be recalled or that Paysonville be recalled."

BACKGROUND

Brigadier General Philip R. Paysonville was the American Military Attache to the Soviet Union from 1934 to 1939 [redacted]

[redacted] Paysonville served under Ambassadors William Bullitt and Joseph Davies and Charge d'Affaires Alexander Kirk. All sources have described Paysonville as being extremely pro-Soviet. According to [redacted] during the time he was the Military Attache his reporting of intelligence information consisted of submitting a condensation of material extracted from the official Soviet newspapers which he read each morning. Propaganda published by the Soviets was translated [redacted] typed up into report form and sent by him to Washington as intelligence. [redacted] stated that the War Department finally instructed Paysonville to cease sending in such useless material. He was not highly regarded by the War Department; however, Ambassador Davies thought highly of Paysonville and it was allegedly through him that Paysonville managed to remain in Moscow for five years, despite the fact that the customary term for a Military Attache is four years. After Davies left Moscow, Kirk became the Charge d'Affaires and he is said to have thoroughly disagreed with Paysonville's "pink" views. Kirk was accredited with the saying: "You can't talk to Paysonville about Russia any more than you can talk to a man about his mother."

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Paymonville not only was in conflict with Kirk and other State Department officials but frequently quarreled with [redacted]

[redacted] The Paymonville [redacted] quarrel over their respective views on Soviet matters was said to have reached the point where Paymonville, emotionally upset, would at times take to his bed. In 1939 General Paymonville was finally recalled [redacted] (S)

(U) A returning military Attache is usually directed to report to the War Department for conferences. Instead, according to General Nichols, Paymonville's orders directed him to proceed immediately to his new post at Boston. He did so but a short time later proceeded to Washington and called on the President to whom he gave his views on Russia. According to Nichols, Paymonville did not visit the War Department. Soon thereafter he was appointed the Chief Ordnance Officer for the Fourth Army and was stationed at San Francisco, California. (S)

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(U) In the fall of 1939 [redacted]

[redacted] stated that even at that time Paymonville was suspected of giving secret American military information to the Soviets. [redacted]

(U) General Paymonville remained in San Francisco until the German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 when, according to [redacted] he rushed to Washington, without orders, and presented himself to the President as a logical man for the position of Lend-Lease Administrator in Moscow. [redacted] states that the General Staff had stationed Paymonville in San Francisco because it wanted to keep him out of the newspapers because of his allegedly pro-Soviet and other tendencies. In Washington Paymonville secured the support of Mrs. Roosevelt in his fight for the Lend-Lease position and he was sent to Moscow over the almost violent opposition of the United States Army General Staff. (To quote [redacted] "God, how we fought that appointment.") [redacted] added that Mrs. Roosevelt is supposed to have liked General Paymonville because he is "pink." (S)

(U) [redacted] also mentioned that when Paymonville arrived in Washington from San Francisco he allegedly took Soviet officials in this country on an unauthorized tour of our defense plants and showed them highly confidential plans and equipment. He said this action was viewed as such an extreme violation of military regulations that the General Staff regarded it as treason and "charges in writing, the basis for a trial, were actually on General Marshall's desk." General Marshall, however, refused to approve such disciplinary action. (S)

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(U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] General
Faymonville arrived there in 1941 on the Lend-Lease Mission with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and Major General James Durns. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as he felt that Faymonville could use Lend-Lease as a bargaining device and could be able to secure the military information which G-2 has never been able to get. Soviet obstructionist tactics have always prevented us from learning very much about their country in a military way, he added. Faymonville, however, refused to cooperate and, according to [REDACTED] stated that he did not intend to use his agency to secure military information for G-2. He has submitted no military information to the U. S. Army during his entire stay in Russia, which, according to [REDACTED] is in violation of G-2 regulations and is itself grounds for recall. Explaining why Faymonville has been permitted to remain in Moscow under those circumstances, [REDACTED] stated: "This war is being run by the White House. There is nothing that we can do." (C)

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(U)

During his term as Military Attache, 1934-1939, Faymonville was regarded as a pro-Soviet and was believed to be liked by the Russians. He entertained lavishly, gave many cocktail and theater parties and was considered a successful diplomat. Many artists of the theatrical world visited his apartment as well as a number of Army officers, including such men as [REDACTED]. However, [REDACTED] stated that during those years almost no Soviet ever entered the Attache's office and there was little more "cooperation" between the Soviet liaison office and the Military Attache's office than there is now. It has been stated that the majority of the officers who accepted Faymonville's hospitality have since been executed as traitors to their country. (C)

(U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shortly after the invasion all Americans in Moscow were evacuated to Khibinhev, largely because of Ambassador Steinhardt's belief that the Germans would take Moscow without much difficulty. Steinhardt's opinion in this regard was allegedly based to a certain extent on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that the Germans would take Moscow in spite of the fact [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] While [REDACTED] was predicting the fall of the Soviets, Faymonville was saying that the Germans would never take Moscow. Thus, in this belief the two men were diametrically opposed. [REDACTED]

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EARLY CONFLICTS BETWEEN GENERAL FAYMONVILLE AND THE OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE

At first it appeared that Faymonville might cooperate with the Military Attache, for he was having his own difficulties. On December 31, 1941 Michela wrote: ".....Faymonville has repeatedly requested information which obviously was necessary to effect Lend-Lease aid and was refused....." At the same time the Military Attache was asking repeated requests for a trip to the front and for the right to travel outside of Kuibishev and was refused. The Soviets even refused the Attache permission to send an officer to Moscow to secure the paper and other office equipment necessary to operate his office in Kuibishev. [redacted] the United States Cavalry officer who was sent to Russia to observe Russian cavalry in action but who allegedly "never even saw a horse" wrote at this time: "It is difficult to visualize from the outside the studied polite disrespect and distrust that is evidenced to any request by Major Michela and members of the other missions that would expedite assistance of the United States to the Soviet effort." While Michela was blocked in all his efforts, Faymonville was offered a trip to the front. However, according to a letter written by Michela on March 31, 1942 Faymonville "requested postponement and suggested that I be permitted to go first. He also informed me that he has frequently brought up the subject since that time without success." (U)

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In the spring of 1942 General Faymonville was permitted to return to Moscow and establish his mission and the same permission was given to the Naval Attache, although the Military Attache was required to remain in Kuibishev, where all his efforts to secure military information were frustrated. The British Government, finding that [redacted] was receiving no cooperation from the Soviets, closed [redacted] office and turned his work over to the British Military Mission which was in Moscow. Thereafter, the Soviet liaison office took up all military matters concerning the British with the British Military Mission. Since General Faymonville's mission was in Moscow and General Michela was not, they also proceeded to follow the same course with Faymonville's mission, taking up with Faymonville matters which concerned the Military Attache, thus ignoring Michela. "It can be frankly stated with practical certainty that General Faymonville has not discouraged this procedure," wrote Michela on June 30, 1942. When the condition had not corrected itself by September 30, 1942 Michela again wrote, "I consider it necessary and I so recommend that all military representation in this country, including Lend-Lease activities, be placed under the direct control of one military representative in whom responsibility for all is vested. It is important that the United States gain all advantages possible from the huge aid efforts it is now making to the U.S.S.R. Intelligence control and coordination of effort of the United States to aid and acquire information helpful to the United States is the only method of setting the centralized control and coordination displayed by the Soviets." (U)

During the remainder of 1942 General Faymonville in Moscow failed to cooperate in securing or submitting the information wanted by the Military Intelligence Service. Further, he continued his direct contact with the Soviet liaison office, the only agency with which the military Attache (U)

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permitted to deal and in the opinion of the Military Attache as explained later in this report, interfered with the work of that office. He "takes up matters which may or may not be duplicated by this office, resulting in confusion for the Soviets, who deal through the liaison office only, as to the proper scope of lend-lease and of the Military Attache." In time, under the Ambassador's instructions, the Military Attache returned to Moscow, although to this day practically all the other Military Attaches are stationed in Kuibishev.

(U)

THE VISIT OF WENDELL WILLKIE AND MAJOR GENERAL SOLLEY STANLEY

(U)

It was not only the Soviets who took up with General Faymonville matters which should have been taken up with the Military Attache or the Ambassador. Visiting Americans like Wendell Willkie and Major General Follett Bradley went to Faymonville for their "contacts." Even before he arrived in Moscow, General Bradley cabled Faymonville (on July 20, 1942): "I shall rely on you for assistance." At that time Faymonville did not have his own codes and the message was received through the Attache's office. What went on in the Military Attache's mind can be inferred from the fact that he immediately sent a copy of this message to Admiral William Standley, who was then in Kuibishev, "for his information."

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Wendell Willkie and General Bradley were in Moscow at the same time and, according to [redacted] they were constantly with Faymonville. The rumor was, [redacted] stated, that Faymonville and Bradley informed Willkie that Admiral Standley, who is seventy-one years of age, is "a dottering old fool" and that they reportedly made an agreement under the terms of which General Faymonville would be the next Ambassador to Russia and General Bradley would head the United States Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow.

(U)

It is stated that at approximately this time the following discussion took place between Admiral Standley and General Faymonville during a dinner at Spaso House. Faymonville had been praising the U.S.N. and among other matters he mentioned the Soviet Navy. Standley reportedly remarked that in his opinion the Red Navy is of little importance and he added that when he was the Chief of Naval Operations he refused to permit the Soviets to buy one of our battleships (or to have one built for them in our yards). When Faymonville could not understand this attitude, Standley stated it was because some day the United States and the Soviet Union might be at war with each other. He informed Faymonville that it was for this same reason he had objected to our selling planes to Germany. Shortly thereafter Standley requested Faymonville to give him information concerning United States Lend-Lease aid to Russia and Faymonville refused to give it to him. According to [redacted] Standley informed Faymonville that he, Ambassador Standley, was the personal representative of the President and should have the information, to which Faymonville replied: "Then go ask the President for it."

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General Faymonville is regarded by almost every American in Russia as pro-Soviet. It is alleged he has said that if both the United States and the Soviet Union needed a particular bit of equipment he would give it to the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union has more need for it. According to reports "he gives everything to the Russians" but he makes no secret of that fact. In return Soviet officials seem to give him a very warm reception which is in striking contrast to the coldness with which they so frequently greet other American representatives. However, whether Faymonville actually receives cooperation from the Soviets in his efforts remains a question and will be considered in a later section of this memorandum. (U) (C)

The conflict between Ambassador Standley, General Michels and Admiral Leo Duncan (the Naval Attache) on the one hand and General Faymonville on the other seems to have reached its height during Willkie's visit to Moscow. Willkie, Bradley and Faymonville toured the theaters and receptions while the Ambassador allegedly contented himself with banging a golf ball against an old mattress and the Military Attache remained frustrated in his every effort to secure cooperation or military information. (U) (C)

Finally, in October, 1942, Standley, Duncan and Michels flew to Washington to request the President to recall Faymonville. According to Michels, he and Duncan hoped that Faymonville would be recalled; however, it was believed that the Ambassador "pulled his punches" and merely requested that Faymonville be directed to report his various activities to him. According to General Michels, the President was hesitant, stating that "Faymonville is apparently the only man who can secure information on Russia;" however, he finally agreed after Standley informed him that unless his request was granted he would immediately resign. On December 12, [redacted] of Lend-Lease, sent Faymonville an en clair telegram through the State Department directing him to cooperate with other United States agencies in Moscow. Why this telegram was sent in the clear is not known. It was sent through the State Department and the officials in Washington knew that it was being sent. It was said that the reaction of General Faymonville in Moscow was that the telegram was sent en clair purposely to "degrade him in the eyes of the Soviets." It was while in Washington on this trip that Admiral Duncan and General Michels received their present rank. (U) (C)

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(U) GENERAL FAYMONVILLE'S PERSONAL ATTITUDE (C)

On approximately March 20, 1943, Ambassador Standley made an inspection of the Embassy building in Moscow looking through the various apartments and storage lockers. When he came to Faymonville's locker he requested Faymonville to open it so that he could inspect it. Faymonville refused. General Michels pointed out that an Army officer may refuse to open his locker when the contents thereof are personal, and in this case Faymonville's locker contained a quantity of canned goods. The Ambassador said nothing about Faymonville's refusal and continued on his inspection tour. (U) (C)

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According to Michela, during the first month while Paymonville was in Russia he, Michela, frequently discussed his official problems with Paymonville as one United States' officer with another. He wanted Paymonville's cooperation; however, Paymonville "never told him anything" and even as they talked with each other from day to day, Paymonville was securing tanks and planes for the Soviets concerning which he never informed anyone in the American Embassy. (C)

(U) [redacted] and certain other of Paymonville's officers have informed General Michela that when they first arrived in Moscow they were given orders by General Paymonville "not to talk to any of the Assistant Military Attaches." (C)

(U) When Major General Patrick J. Hurley returned from the Stalingrad front on December 7, 1942, he made the request that the British should not be advised of his return in order that he would be free to spend his time preparing his report on the trip to the front. On the same evening there was a reception at the H.A.F. [redacted] who related this incident, stated that he drew General Paymonville aside at the reception and informed him of Hurley's request. General Paymonville immediately replied that the request was "impracticable," that he had an agreement with Admiral Miles of the British Mission to keep him informed of all movements of American personnel and that he could not agree to Hurley's request. General Michela later attempted to use this incident to his advantage when he cabled General Strong on March 2, 1943, that Hurley might be "receptive" to the idea of coming to Moscow again to investigate the "special situation" which existed there. Washington never replied to his suggestion. (C)

(U) On May 5, 1943 after his codes had been taken from him, Paymonville sent a telegram through the Embassy in which he referred to a cable from [redacted] of the Lend-Lease office in Washington. Ambassador Standley, who had been exercising the right of reviewing Paymonville's telegrams—a right he had received from the President during his visit to Washington—wished to know the contents of the telegram from [redacted]. Paymonville pointedly refused to tell him. As a result the Ambassador, angered, immediately prepared a cable to the President requesting that Paymonville be recalled or that he himself be recalled. Later he changed his mind and did not send the message. Paymonville told him then that the cable from [redacted] did not pertain to a political matter and apparently only messages pertaining to political matters need be shown to the Ambassador. (C)

(U) On March 12, 1943 General Strong sent the Military Attache a cable inquiring why Paymonville does not use the Military Attache's codes as he had been instructed to do. Michela telephoned this inquiry to Paymonville, who immediately replied that since the message was not addressed to him he had no comment as he did not feel concerned about it. Another conflict concerning the use of codes occurred recently when a message received for Paymonville through the War Department contained several garbles. Previously whenever Paymonville's messages had been garbled the Attache had secured confirmations (C)

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of the messages from Washington. On this occasion Paysonville went to the Embassy and sent a message to the Lend-Lease office in Washington asking them to ascertain what the War Department means by the "terms" which it was using, referring to the garbles. It is noted that such incidents in Moscow are regarded important and for days may be the subject of conversation. (Further conflict over codes is described in a later section of this report.) (C)

(U)

As has been mentioned, General Paysonville maintained his own contact with the Soviet Liaison Office (SVS--the Foreign Section of the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense). On February 1, 1943 [redacted] the Liaison Office, advised General Nichols that he had been of the opinion that visits on the part of any foreign officer to any military organization or unit "come under the control of the Military Attache." He stated that he had received a request from General Paysonville that [redacted] a member of Paysonville's staff, be permitted to visit a certain field hospital. [redacted] expressed the hope that in the future all such requests would come through the office of the Military Attache. Nichols immediately took the matter up with the Ambassador and on February 3 he orally informed Paysonville of [redacted] request. On February 4 he confirmed this message with a letter in which he asked that in the future all such requests come through the office of the Military Attache and that the Attache be advised concerning [redacted] proposed visit. Paysonville did not reply to the letter but continued his direct contact with the Liaison Office. (C)

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One of the quarrels in the diplomatic circle in Moscow had been between the Lend-Lease doctor, Major John Haldron, and Admiral Standley's physician, Commander Frederick Lang. While the Ambassador's plane was in Moscow approximately March 30, 1941, [redacted] became seriously ill with the gripple. He was being quartered in the Lend-Lease house on Klotney Street and as a result the Lend-Lease doctor, [redacted] began to treat him. A few days later the case was taken over by Dr. Lang at the request of persons interested in [redacted] welfare. Paysonville complained to the Ambassador that Lang was exceeding his "rights" as [redacted] was being quartered in the Lend-Lease house. The Ambassador's reply was that [redacted] the Ambassador's plane and thus came under the care of the Ambassador's physician. After this interview the Ambassador is quoted as having said: "I am so sorry for Paysonville!" (C)

(U)

At 8:00 A.M. on May 13, 1943, General Paysonville telephoned [redacted] a member of his staff, and informed him that he and General Burns, who was then visiting in Moscow, would be absent from the city for several days at an unmentioned location. He said nothing more. Later, the Ambassador called in [redacted] and asked them where Paysonville was. They told him that Paysonville and Burns had gone to the front. Burns' "office" immediately adjoins that of the Ambassador and Paysonville and Burns had seen the Ambassador occasionally from day to day, yet had kept their proposed trip to the front a secret from him. According to (C)

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Michela; the Ambassador again angrily prepared a message to the President requesting that Faymonville be recalled; however, [redacted] counseled him against sending it. General Michela expressed disgust at the Ambassador's failure to send the message. On the night of May 13 General Faymonville and General Burns returned from the front and merely told the Ambassador in passing where they had been. Standley asked them for a report on their trip but they never gave it to him. This is in striking contrast to the attitude of the British. In approximately May 20 General Martell, Head of the British Military Mission in Moscow, returned from the front and without being requested gave Admiral Standley a copy of his report to London. (C)

(U) Needless to say the reception given General Faymonville by other officers of the Embassy is a cold one. Michela now ignores him and will not speak to him. Admiral Duncan is very abrupt in his contacts with him and never invites him to his frequent cocktail parties. Every officer in the Embassy in his private conversation evidences a dislike for him. Only his own officers, except for [redacted] and the "experts," show any respect for him. Within the Embassy group General Faymonville is little more than an outcast. He appears at official receptions as a member of the staff and to all outward appearances is accepted. However, he is seldom if ever invited to private functions within the Embassy. Outside of the Embassy he is popular with the missions of other governments as he is frequently invited to take part in their various social affairs. (C)

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(U) INFORMATION RELATIVE TO FAYMONVILLE'S EXERCISING HIS AUTHORITY (C)

(U) One of the basic reasons for the constant conflict between Faymonville and Michela and the Ambassador is his alleged practice of acting beyond the scope of his authority. On April 28, 1943 the Ambassador reportedly was upset because Faymonville had made commitments far inside the Ambassador's field with regard to the Soviet delegates to the food conference. Standley, according to Michela, took the matter up with [redacted] who admitted the facts, although there is some doubt about this case as a cable from Washington informed Michela, in response to his inquiry, that all arrangements had been made through the Embassy, at least in so far as transportation was concerned. (C)

(U) Again the story is not clear in the following matter: On March 27 General Marshall cabled Faymonville that the negotiations which he was conducting with the Soviets were similar to those undertaken by the State Department and that he must exercise caution not to obligate the United States without prior War Department consent. The War Department did not inform its Attache as to just what negotiations were being conducted, and the inference drawn was that Faymonville was acting in this matter on his own initiative. (C)

(U) On May 17 General Faymonville recommended through the State Department that [redacted] approved a pending request from General Belyuev for the (C)

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new type American parachutes. Mention is made of the fact that while Faymonville was instructed by General Strong to use the Military Attache's codes, he usually sends his cables through the Embassy and the Ambassador secretly calls to the Military Attache's attention those cables which pertain to matters within his field. General Michela felt very strongly that a Soviet request for parachutes as made through General Faymonville was merely another attempt on the part of the Soviet Government to bypass the Military Attache, G-2, and the War Department. He cabled General Strong, suggesting that the Soviets be directed to resubmit their request through his office and that the request be filled on an exchange basis, the only bargaining means remaining available to him in his fight to secure information and equipment from the Soviets. He was disheartened when General Strong replied that in his opinion the parachutes were a lend-lease matter but that Michela could bring to the attention of the Foreign Office the fact that relations would be better if the Soviets would adhere in the future to regular channels. Michela has no contact with the Commissariat of Foreign Trade through which the Soviets make these requests to Faymonville and, therefore, of course, he has no opportunity of bringing this message to their attention. Michela felt that if the Soviets can secure the new type United States Army parachutes through lend-lease, there is nothing that the U. S. Army has that they cannot secure through this agency. This, he stated, leaves him with no bargaining power whatsoever. (C)

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On May 21, 1943 Faymonville sent a telegram through the State Department recommending that a clause be included in the contract then under consideration between the Soviet Government and the United States providing that all United States experts in Russia be directed to report to him. His recommendation, however, did not meet with the approval of the Ambassador who is said to have added a note of his own to the telegram suggesting that the experts should not report to Faymonville in view of his failure to cooperate with other United States agencies in Russia. The Naval Attache fought the recommendations with a telegram to ONI asking the Navy Department to "fight it with every weapon at their command." It was his recommendation that Navy technicians be directed to report to the Naval Attache and experts under the jurisdiction of the Army be directed to report to the Military Attache. (C)

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On May 5, 1943 Faymonville presented to the Embassy for coding a telegram advising the Lend-Lease office in Washington that the "Soviet Government" requested additional protection for the railway line in Iran. When the Ambassador saw the telegram he underscored the words "Soviet Government" and asked Faymonville why he was handling this matter. Faymonville informed him that the Commissariat of Foreign Trade had requested him to do so. The Ambassador refused to release the cable and instead interviewed [redacted] whom he alludedly asked: "Is it the Soviet Government that is making this request?" [redacted] reports that "Isotov squirmed in his seat a moment" and then admitted that it was the Soviet Government that had made the request. Thereafter, the Ambassador permitted the telegram to go out. (C)

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after adding his own comments to the effect that the matter involved a third country and was one for the British, the Soviets, and the Iranians to handle jointly. According to General Michela, Standley later called Faymonville into his office and told him that he "was not worthy of wearing the uniform he had on." Faymonville replied, "You mean that I am a traitor?" "That's just about what I mean," replied the Ambassador, who is reported to have added, "I have been trying to protect you and you have been ungrateful. In Washington they know that you are 'pink.' However, I have tried to protect you." (S)

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According to General Michela, there are indications that the Lend-Lease office in Washington is going beyond the scope of its authority and is assuming to act in the diplomatic field. He states that [redacted]

was called in by [redacted] just before he left Washington and told that Lend-Lease feels that the Naval representative in Moscow is not sympathetic to Soviet interests and that Lend-Lease would like to get a "sympathetic person" into the Naval Attache's office. It is stated that Hazard made no mention of the Military Attache's office. (S)

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THE QUARREL BETWEEN GENERAL MICHELA AND GENERAL FAYMONVILLE (S)

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On February 2, 1943 General Michela went to General Faymonville's office to talk things over and to attempt to straighten out their difficulties. A short time later he returned and stated that the interview had been most unsatisfactory. It was assumed that both men became excited; an argument followed and Michela left the room suddenly as Faymonville remarked, "You're not leaving that way." Michela announced that he did not intend to speak to Faymonville any more. He stated that over a period of months he had done everything possible to secure Faymonville's cooperation but had not been successful. He immediately prepared a telegram for General Strong in which he summed up some of the major grievances against Faymonville: that General Faymonville had refused to have his officers report intelligence to the Military Attache; that Faymonville had stated he did not regard himself as under the control of the Ambassador although the Ambassador seemed to feel that he had the right to supervise his actions; that Faymonville had said that the purpose of the en clair telegram from [redacted] was to degrade him and that the Ambassador was trying to remove him as the chief of the military mission. In the course of their discussion Michela had reminded Faymonville of his statement to [redacted] in October 1942 that he would not assist G-2 in securing information, which statement Faymonville in the course of the discussion denied having made. General Michela expressed the opinion that Faymonville never would cooperate, that he "is emotionally involved in the interests of the U.S.S.R.," that he indicates more sympathy to U.S.S.R. interests and that he is a detriment to the interests of the United States. (S)

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The purpose of this telegram to General Strong, which was drawn jointly by General Michela and Admiral Duncan, was to "lay the ground and force the Ambassador's hand" into demanding Faymonville's recall. The plan was to have the Ambassador wire the President to see Michela's telegram and that thereafter the Ambassador would send a personal letter through the pouch giving a full statement of the situation and asking for the removal of Faymonville. For two weeks following the interview between Faymonville and Michela there was constant talk of a "showdown." At 11:30 A.M. on March 9 there was to have been a conference at the Ambassador's office at which all the principals were to be present. However, it was believed the meeting was avoided when Faymonville promised the Ambassador that he would cooperate and when he stated that General Michela had been misrepresenting him to the Ambassador. It was after this meeting with Faymonville that the Ambassador advised the Military Attache that there was insufficient evidence to warrant Faymonville's recall. However, the Ambassador was reportedly preparing a note for the President outlining his views and suggesting Faymonville's removal. (C)

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It was about this time that the Ambassador gave his well-publicized interview to the newspapermen stating that the Russians were not acknowledging the lend-lease aid which they were receiving from the United States. According to Michela the real purpose of this press conference was to lay the basis for Faymonville's recall as a "gesture of displeasure" to which the Soviets could not take exception as he is not in Russia on a diplomatic mission. Supposedly the plan was that if the Soviets did not publicly acknowledge the aid which they were receiving within a short time, Faymonville would be recalled. However, within two days after the conference, the Soviet papers contained many acknowledgments of lend-lease aid and the plan of Faymonville's removal did not succeed. (C)

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~~THE DIFFICULTIES OF COLONEL LEMMON~~ MY (C)

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For several months during the latter part of 1942 [redacted] was in Cairo securing spare parts for tanks and planes. Ambassador Standley's plane was en route to Russia during February of this year and he granted [redacted] space on his plane for 3,000 pounds of spare parts. However, on February 23, [redacted] cabled Faymonville that he had two tons of spare parts and he requested Faymonville to secure Soviet approval for a second plane to enter Russia. For a month telegrams went back and forth between Cairo, Washington, and Moscow. Permission was not secured for the second plane to enter Russia and somehow [redacted] became of the opinion that it was Ambassador Standley who was preventing the flight of the second plane. [redacted] cabled Faymonville (through the Military Attache's codes) that the value of his trip had been discounted by delays which he felt "were caused by conflicts not concerned with the war effort." The heads in Cairo, he stated, were giving Faymonville "full support," the inference being that it was Ambassador Standley who, for political reasons, was hindering the work of the (C)

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Lend-Lease Mission. This statement conflicts with a previous one which [] is reported to have made that Paymonville in his interpretation of lend-lease policies and agreements "is acting as a traitor to the interests of the United States." [] who happened to be in the Military Attache's office when one of the cables came in from [] also expressed the opinion that it was due to Stanley's interference that permission was not secured for the second plane to enter the Soviet Union. General Michela was of the opinion that Paymonville was trying to create a situation under which the Ambassador would be accused in Washington and Cairo of hampering the war effort and he immediately brought [] cables to the attention of the Ambassador who later called [] into his office and demanded an explanation. [] stated that the impression in Cairo was that the Ambassador, due to his fight with Paymonville, did not approve of the flight of the second plane. Paymonville denied having any part in the quarrel or with having anything to do with the impression which was said to exist among American personnel in Cairo. The Ambassador prepared to demand [] recall but General Michela dissuaded him from doing so [] who had cooperated with the Military Attache. On March 30 a telegram was received from Washington requesting that [] return "if available." Paymonville refused to release him unless the Ambassador insisted on his recall. For several weeks there was a discussion between [] and Michela as to what steps could be taken to transfer [] from [] to the office of the Military Attache. The plan is still under consideration. On May 26 [] accompanied by Michela, called on the Ambassador and requested his assistance in securing his return to Washington. However, the Ambassador advised him to remain as he felt that something would "break" within a few days. (C)

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~~DISSENTING OPINION TO DIFFERENCES IN COMPENSATION AND INEQUALITY OF RANK~~ (C)

(U) Two matters which caused constant discontent between the officers of the Military Attache's office and the officers of the supply mission are: (1) the differences in the compensation which they receive and (2) Paymonville's policy of rapidly advancing those officers who are loyal to him. (C)

(U) General Paymonville's officers and clerks receive their salary plus 45% exchange relief plus \$20.00 per day per diem. They also receive other payments but not a maintenance allowance. The tank mechanics receive \$6500. plus 45% but no per diem. They complain that they should be receiving per diem when they are not in Moscow. Supposedly [] receives more compensation than [] although they are both West Point graduates with approximately the same amount of service. Including his maintenance allowances, [] receives approximately [] per month. The principal objection on the part of the Military Attaches as well as on the part of the (C)

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State and Naval officers is that Faymonville's officers are receiving \$20 per day per diem. It is stated about the Embassy that the Ambassador is trying to reduce this to \$4 per day. This detracts from his popularity among members of Faymonville's staff. On the part of Faymonville's officers, they object because they do not receive the maintenance allowance of \$471 per month which they know the Assistant Military Attaches are receiving. There are many arguments, friendly for the most part, over this situation. It is not uncustomary for officers of either staff to open a discussion with the question, "Well, how much money are you getting?" Extreme salary discrepancies exist. One Navy electrician claims to be receiving \$700 per month. (S)

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The problem of General Faymonville advancing his officers rapidly is taken very seriously by General Michels who states that it upsets the morale of his office. While [redacted] West Point graduate, was still a Major, Faymonville had three of his men, [redacted] Cook and [redacted] made majors. Michels makes particular objection to [redacted] being a major on the grounds that Faymonville has made false statements in securing [redacted] present rank for him. It is stated that an officer in the United States Army must remain in one rank for six months before being advanced to the next rank. General Michels secured the record of [redacted] promotions and requested that it be included in this report. This shows that Faymonville certified to Washington in Moscow Embassy telegram 1332 dated May 1, 1943, that [redacted] had been a captain for six months, whereas actually he had held that rank for only [redacted] days. Further, according to Michels, Faymonville informed the Lend-Lease office in Washington that the additional rank was needed by [redacted] "in b6 b7C associations with members of Soviet Commissariats in which the rank of major is advisable." Michels stated that he and all the officers of the Embassy are laughing at this because the only "Commissariat" [redacted] ever deals with is the Burobin office which provides housing for the Lend-Lease Mission. The record of [redacted] promotions as secured by General Michels is as follows:

[redacted]

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GENERAL FAYMONVILLE AND THE DIFFICULTY WITH HIS CODES

When Faymonville arrived in Moscow in 1941 he had no codes and it was necessary for him to send and receive messages through either the Military or Naval Attache or the Embassy. Thus, it was possible for the other officials to know what he was doing. Some time during 1942 he received his own codes. (S)

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and from then on no one knew what he was doing. While General Michela was in Washington in December, 1942 he made arrangements with [redacted] to have Faymonville ordered to turn his codes over to him. On January 21, 1943 a message was received from Washington through the codes of the Military Attache advising Faymonville that all of his codes had been compromised and that they must immediately be destroyed. That Faymonville suspected a plot was obvious when a few days later he sent a cable through the Naval Attache inquiring whether the telegram stating that his codes had been compromised was genuine. He did not destroy his codes until several weeks later after receiving a cable from Washington directing him to destroy all of his cryptographic material and in the future maintain his communications through the systems used by the Military Attache. Despite instructions he has sent only one cable through the office of the Military Attache: the message advising Washington that he had destroyed his own codes. On March 8 he made an attempt to secure new codes on the grounds that his officers in the field in Russia needed a means of sending secret messages. However, when the Military Attache learned of this he immediately recommended to Washington that the codes requested by Faymonville not be issued to him. At the present time Faymonville sends and receives messages through the Embassy and the Office of the Naval Attache and both the Ambassador and the Naval Attache keep the Military Attache informed. (C)

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(U) HOW GENERAL FAYMONVILLE DOES C. OPERATE (C)

(U) From time to time [redacted] have given General Michela information and they have stated that General Faymonville told them to come to the Military Attache and to give him the data in their possession. For example, on May 22, [redacted] gave the Military Attache valuable information on the location of a new railway tunnel on the Trans-Siberian Railway. (C)

(U) However, it must also be noted that [redacted] has advised General Michela that he submitted to Faymonville a confidential report on tanks which information he states the Ordnance wants badly, but that Faymonville has continued to hold the report for a period of months. (C)

(U) GENERAL MICHELA AND THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS (C)

(U) General Michela and Admiral Duncan spent a great deal of time "developing" the American correspondents in Moscow. Recently [redacted] had an unpleasant encounter with Faymonville and since that time he has been working quite closely with both the Ambassador and the Military Attache. [redacted] claims that on April 30, 1943, he visited a Soviet factory after having made independent arrangements through the Foreign Office. He arrived at the plant at approximately 3:00 P.M. and was surprised to find there General Faymonville, General Burns and his aides. He innocently started to join their party but was informed by the plant manager that the American officers objected to his presence. Thereafter, he was taken on a tour of the building by himself, passing the Americans from time to time on various floors. Later (C)

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[redacted] reportedly made the remark that [redacted] should apologize to Faymonville. [redacted] states rather heatedly that he deeply regrets the complimentary things he wrote about Faymonville [redacted] and that he intends to say something quite different about him [redacted]

[redacted] in which he refers to Faymonville [redacted] and in which he reportedly makes a number of uncomplimentary remarks about him. After conferences with Michels and Duncan, he was to have asked for an interview with Faymonville at which he planned to ask only one question: "General Faymonville, how often have you been to the ballet since coming to Moscow?" During the week of May 5 [redacted] and several of the other American correspondents in Moscow met several times in Admiral Duncan's apartment and there was an agreement that they would interview Faymonville during what was to be "the most difficult hour Faymonville has ever had." On the night of May 16, according to Michels, he, Duncan, and [redacted] tentatively decided that the best way to "handle Faymonville" would be through the Ambassador holding another press conference. The three of them would decide on the questions and answers beforehand. The plan was to hold the conference after Mr. Davies left Moscow, since Davies is a rather close friend and backer of Faymonville. (C)

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(U) On May 21, having just arrived in Moscow and not knowing that the correspondents had been primed, Mr. Davies held a press conference. After Mr. Davies had said many nice things about himself and the Soviets, [redacted] asked him why it was that the American representatives in Moscow received no cooperation or information from the Soviets and Davies reportedly replied that if he were in the position of the Soviets he would not give these "underlings" any information. He made the statement that our President is receiving all the information we wish. To this [redacted] took exception and stated that we are receiving practically no information. Davies asked [redacted] how he knew this and [redacted] replied that he had talked with Generals Eisenhower and Maxwell and that he knew from them that the Russians are not giving us the information we want. They have reportedly made the statement that they felt that our Military and Naval Attaches should be receiving greater cooperation and more information to which Davies replied, according to Michels, that the reporters and anyone else who tries to secure information concerning the Soviets is a "traitor". One of the American reporters wished to know why General Martell (head of the British Military Mission) after all the pressure which the British have been bringing to bear on the Soviets, has not been given the military information which the British want and Davies reportedly replied that if he were the Chief of Staff of the British Army he would "court-martial Martell". (C)

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Davies stated that our one duty is to give all the equipment possible to the Soviets and not to ask any questions. He reportedly used the word "tolerance" which, according to Michels, is a word frequently used by Faymonville which indicated that he was doing little more than using the words and ideas of (C)

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Paysonville with whom he had had a three-hour conference that morning. Admiral Standley, who was present during the above-mentioned press conference, is said to have enjoyed it thoroughly. Immediately after the conference the reporters gathered in Admiral Duncan's apartment and an agreement was made under which they were to secure additional ammunition for a second press conference. Nichols gave [redacted] detailed information concerning the failure of the Soviet liaison office to supply information and with this data in their possession several of the correspondents had a second conference with Davies on the following day. (S)

(U) At this time Mr. Davies is said to have changed his position completely. It is not clear but the correspondents are said to have told him that he had been misinformed which was indirectly an accusation of Paysonville. After this second conference Davies informed the newspapermen that he would look into the situation. He stated that he would see Duncan and Nichols that night, inferring that he would take the matter up with them. However, he never did so. As of the end of day the latest plan was that the Ambassador would hold a press conference at which he would express pleasure at the fact that the Soviets are now making good use of Lend-Lease supplies, but at which he would take Paysonville to task for his uncooperative methods. The matter had been discussed with [redacted] who had advised the Attaches that probably the best time for the conference would be after [redacted] and after Mr. Davies and General Burns have made their reports to the President and after the reports being sent in to C-2 and C-11 by General Nichols and Admiral Duncan have been studied by their respective organizations. (S)

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ANTI-SOVIET ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN AND NAVAL ATTACHES (S)

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Both General Nichols and Admiral Duncan feel that the United States is "being sold down the river" by Lend-Lease and that we are "just suckers". In their private conversations they do not hesitate to use direct terms in describing the Soviets. This is of importance because in direct contrast to them, Paysonville is constantly being quoted as praising the Soviets. In May of 1943 he was being quoted by everyone as saying, "The Soviets are the greatest warriors the world has ever seen." (S)

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[redacted] who definitely expresses anti-Soviet sympathies is [redacted] is probably regarded as the most anti-Soviet person in Moscow. He does not hesitate to publicly state his contempt for almost everything Soviet. To the girls who visit his apartment he freely expresses his views, knowing that, and in the hope that, those views will get back to Soviet officials. In his discussions with members of the staff he makes it a part of his duty to disillusion them if they have any high regard for things Soviet. There can be no doubt that the Soviets know his attitude for in Moscow everything that the members of the diplomatic staff say and do is eventually reported to the liaison office. (S)

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(U) General Raymondville maintains no contact whatsoever with General Michela's officers other than to greet them distantly when he passes them in the courtyard. General Michela, however, is following a policy of "developing" General Raymondville's officers. He has had a number of them in to dinner at which time he "pumps" them for what information he can secure. On March 26 he had [] in for the usual treatment and he later expressed the opinion that he had gone too far with [] for [] expressed his loyalty to Raymondville. Michela states that he will continue to "develop" Raymondville's officers as it will undermine Raymondville's morale just to know that this is going on. (C)

(U) GENERAL MICHELA'S "GET TOUGH" POLICY (C)

(U) General Michela states that for many months he has been advocating a policy of "getting tough" with the Soviets as he knows that the only policy which the Soviets will understand is a bargaining one. He states that his office has never received the cooperation to which he feels it is entitled. He wonders whether the antagonistic attitude of the Soviets is due to the fact that he is the last of the United States army officers who took a publicly known anti-Soviet stand immediately before the German invasion. He states that no Soviet officer has ever entered the office of the Military Attache. The only time one is known to have visited the Military Attache was while [] was in Moscow when two Soviet Assistant Military Attaches en route to Washington visited [] apartment on a formal call. (C)

(U) Besides the fact that every attempt on the part of the War Department in Washington to institute a bargaining policy has met with the objection of the President, he states that whenever the Soviets fail to receive the information or equipment which they wish, Ambassador Litvinov would telephone the President who would immediately "slap down" G-2. He cites the following incident as to the treatment which the President receives. Some time ago the President supposedly telegraphed Stalin stating that General Marshall would like to visit Moscow. The only reply which he received from Stalin was a telegram asking "Why?" The President did not pursue the matter further. (C)

(U) General Michela states that part of his difficulty may be due to the fact that relations between the War Department and the office of the Soviet Military Attache in Washington continue to be strained. The Soviet Military Attache in Washington is only an Acting Attache. Just before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the Secretary of State, on a written request of the Secretary of War, had ordered the Soviet Attaches to remain within the limits of the city of Washington in retaliation for the American Attaches being confined within the limits of the city of Ruzhishew. Two Soviet Assistant Military Attaches violated this restriction and visited certain military establishments upon which the United States Government demanded their recall. They proceeded to San Francisco and were about to sail for Russia when the Japanese attack occurred and the President granted their request for permission to return to Washington. (C)

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As will appear in a subsequent section of this report dealing with the Soviet liaison office, General Nichols receives practically no cooperation from the Soviets. However, the British reportedly are having the same difficulty for they receive practically no information. At the beginning of the war they received permission to send 700 men to Archangel where they were to establish an air force to be used in affording protection to convoys en route to Murmansk and Archangel. However, the Soviets refused to permit them to operate and for the past year and a half they have been waiting in Archangel doing nothing. A short time ago the British sent a 100-bed hospital to Archangel for the use of sailors injured while conveying supplies to Russia. The Soviets refused to permit the hospital to be brought into the country. Not a minor disappointment for both the Americans and the British was the complete failure of the American-French mission concerning which nothing further can be said here. The British, realizing that their mission was receiving no cooperation at all, came to the conclusion that possibly it was because of the personnel in charge of it. They, therefore, have arranged to recall all of the officers of their mission to "permit the Soviets to change their attitude without loss of face". The plan was that if subsequently they did not receive cooperation "pressure would be applied". General Martell, the well-known British tank expert, arrived in Moscow with a personal letter from Churchill to Stalin requesting that he be given direct contact with the Chief of Staff and not be required to deal through the Soviet liaison office because of its constant uncooperative attitude. The plan was that if Martell was not given this direct contact with the General Staff, he, too, would return to Britain. All of this is a part of the "get tough" policy on the part of the British. Martell has had some success. He met Marshal Vassilevski, the Chief of Staff, and was given a trip to the front; however, he was taken to a dormant sector of the front. He saw no airdromes; his questions regarding future tactics were not answered. He learned nothing about supply. He was not allowed to talk to Soviet soldiers or German prisoners. The order of battle information which he secured was old. His efforts to secure information were constantly hampered by the presence of a Soviet liaison officer and he was exhausted by the old Soviet routine of spending six hours every day at a vodka party. To break through the wall by which they are surrounded, General Nichols and the British suggested that possibly they could have joint conferences with the British and through this and other means bring pressure on the Soviets to release the information concerning the enemy which both the British and our army wish. General Nichols stated that he and the British are in full accord and are convinced that a "hard bargaining basis" is the only method of successfully dealing with the Soviets. When Washington refused to approve such combined conferences on the ground that the Soviets would suspect that we were "ganging up on them", he was again discouraged. He was advised that "White House policy does not permit using Lend-Lease as a basis of bargaining." His reaction to this situation was, as stated to me, "what shall I do? I can not compete with [redacted] Burns, and Paymonville. I cannot use Lend-Lease. I cannot withhold information. I cannot bargain. I cannot force the Soviets to deal. I cannot attempt undercover (e)

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work in this country. I cannot compete with General Martell who comes with a personal letter from Churchill to Stalin. I cannot ask help from all the personal representatives (of the President) who are interested in their own affairs. What can I do? The War Department has placed its Attache in Moscow and has given him the task of securing the information which the Soviets do not wish to release and then has taken from him the only means through which he can secure this information—through bargaining. Michela still would like to "get tough" as he feels it is the only way through which his mission can be successful. (C)

(U) General Michela states that his influence in Moscow is weakened by the presence of men in the uniform of the United States Army who do nothing but reap the benefits of wearing that uniform and who do nothing to fulfill the obligations of an Army officer. While General Burns was in Moscow, he was quoted as saying that the United States Army wants no information from the Soviets. Michela's reply was, "How can I operate while respectable U. S. Army officers make such statements?" He states that it lowers the prestige of his office to have Army officers handling Lend-Lease in Moscow. Under the circumstances it makes it almost impossible for his office to function as all of his efforts are "by-passed" by the Lend-Lease officials. He states that in every other part of the world Lend-Lease is handled by civilians, then "Why should Army officers handle it in Moscow?" It is at his specific request that this matter is mentioned as he feels that Lend-Lease is a civilian matter and should be handled by civilians. (C)

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GENERAL MICHELA NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE SOVIETS (C)

(U) General Michela is inclined to be snooty. He keeps to himself a great part of the time. He has little contact with Russian officials whom he really does not like. According to [redacted] General Michela is "anti-social". I once mentioned this to General Michela who told me that other persons had told him the same thing. He reports instances which bear upon his unpopularity with the Soviets. (C)

(U) On the night of May 23 he was present at the dinner at the Kremlin given in honor of Mr. Davies. He states that just as he was to sit down at the table he saw Marshal Novikov, head of the Soviet Air Force, notice that he was to sit next to Michela. Novikov picked up his placecard and, leaning over, threw it across the table to [redacted], whom he told to sit in his place. The two men traded seats which placed Novikov next to General Byakouville. General Michela states that during the remainder of the evening he "needled" Marshal Novikov by trying to catch his eye and that from time to time Novikov blushed and looked sheepish. [redacted] states that he indicated his displeasure to [redacted] and to [redacted] of the Foreign Office. It may help the reader to understand the situation if he is told that Michela had sat next to [redacted] at the previous Kremlin dinner. (C)

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On May 26 [] gave a luncheon for Mr. Davies at Spiridovnik which was attended by Ambassador Standley, General Burns, Raymondville, Duncan, and Michela as well as other Soviet and American officials. General Michela stated that afterward every American present was toasted except himself. [] who was seated one seat removed from him on his right, after the toast had been going on for some time, leaned over and looked Michela searchingly in the eye for several moments. According to General Michela, it was a deliberate act which lasted for several seconds. General Burns was toasted as "The senior United States Army officer present." General Raymondville, Admiral Duncan and the other officers were toasted merely as themselves. General Michela was hurt by the incident and felt that it was deliberate. (C)

(U) On April 6 there was a reception at the British Military Mission. General Raymondville and General Michela, who do not speak to each other, stood on opposite sides of the room. All of the Soviet officers--General Dubinin, []--spent the entire evening with Raymondville. The following day we had a meeting with General Dubinin at which Michela made the remark which he had informed me beforehand he intended to make: "I didn't have the opportunity to talk to you last evening. One of the first lessons I learned in diplomacy was never to disturb two persons who are engaged in a conversation. Therefore, I did not disturb you." General Dubinin smiled, although I thought rather strangely. (C)

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(U) There was a reception at Spaso House on the evening of April 26 which was attended, the first time this had occurred in many months, by several Soviet officials, among them [] the Soviet liaison office. Practically everyone present noticed and remarked that General Michela practically cornered [] and held him in private conversation during the entire evening, a fact which, to judge from the expression on [] face, was not particularly pleasing. (C)

(U) On approximately March 25 there appeared in PM the article which lists General Michela, [] and others as being anti-Soviet. The British published this article and sent it to Moscow in an en clair telegram. The news spread among the diplomatic corps and General Michela felt compelled to take the matter up with the liaison office. He informed them that he is not anti-Soviet and he privately stated that he felt that the man who originated that article was "upstairs", referring to Raymondville. General Michela states that on his recent trip to Washington he stopped in Cairo and spoke to a Czech officer there who is well-informed on Soviet matters and that this officer assured him that he is not disliked by the Soviets. During his conference with [] on this matter, [] informed him, "I wish to state that I have always been able to work with you and that our relations have been cordial." It is common opinion in diplomatic circles in Moscow that the anti-Soviet attitude of (C)

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[] continues to weaken any attempts of the Military Attache in Moscow to secure information. General Michela states that when the Soviets ask him where [] is, he tells them that he does not know. []

[] has an influence on Soviet-American relations. General Michela states that if they knew that he is in that position, their reaction would be unfavorable and his work would be even more difficult. It may be noted that one of the arguments usually put up by members of Rymonville's staff is that the office of the Military Attache is unpopular because [] bet against the Soviets." There is, of course, speculation as to whether Michela is unpopular because [] Recently [] reported a conversation which [] informed him took place between him and [] in Washington. [] had complained that he was not securing cooperation in Washington to which [] made the reply that he would get nothing in Washington because Michela is getting nothing in Moscow. [] stated that the conversation had taken place at a cocktail party. (C)

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MAJOR WILLIAM MARTIN ON THE INFLUENCE OF [] IN G-2 (C)

(U)

The following material is reported at the specific request of General Michela. When Major General James Burns arrived in Moscow during April 1943 he brought with him as his aide, Major William Martin, former head of the New York Stock Exchange. Martin gave [] the following story on the influence of [] in G-2. (C)

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Supposedly [] made a speech in which he stated that every man would be placed in a position where he could best make use of his abilities. Martin called on [] and after futilely waiting in his office for several hours, he left a note saying he had been there. Within a few hours [] telephoned him and asked him to return and have his place in G-2 where he had nothing to do and spent his time merely sitting at a desk. He found that everyone in G-2 "jumps" at the mention of [] name; therefore, he made a point to mention whenever possible that he was a personal friend of [] and it finally got to the point where G-2 would actually send someone along with him wherever he went. Whenever some other organization would ask for his services, G-2 would inform them that he was indispensable and that they could not give him up. Finally he called on [] (or it may have been General Burns) and it was arranged that he went to work for Lend-Lease. The point which General Michela wishes to make is that [] can be used this way in the Military Intelligence Division. (C)

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THE ATTITUDE OF GVS, THE SOVIET LIAISON OFFICE (C)

(U)

When General Michela returned to Moscow in January 1943, he requested me to act as his unofficial aide in order that I could ascertain the treatment (C)

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which he received from the Soviets and make a report of it to Washington. General Michela and I held our first meeting at the liaison office on February 1. At that time Michela informed [redacted] that the United States Army General Staff does not have the information which it wishes in regard to the use of Lend-Lease equipment in Russia. He stated that the United States Army wants this information and wants to know how the Germany Army fights only for the reason that with this information we will better be able to fight the common enemy. He explained in detail how the United States has been releasing equipment to Russia while our own troops have remained unequipped. He referred to the numerous requests for information which he had made to OVS during the past year and a half. He mentioned the fact that there were at least twenty-five requests for important information that the Soviets had failed to answer. He stated that while in Washington he learned that much of the information which the United States had been requesting had been given to the British while it had been denied to us. He referred to the fact that he had requested a meeting with the Soviet General Staff which request had not been granted and he was surprised to learn while in Washington that the British had been given this privilege. [redacted] acknowledged the aid which the Soviet Union has been receiving but as far as giving out information was concerned, he would have to report that request to his superiors and that as soon as he had a reply from them he would inform Michela. This, I was later to learn, is the reply General Michela receives to 90% of the requests which he makes. Either the request must be referred to "experts" or it must be referred to the General Staff or to "my superior officers" and whenever a subsequent inquiry is made in regard to the matter, the person asking for information is informed that no decision has been reached. (C)

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(U) At the same meeting mentioned above, [redacted] stated that he had received a request from General Raymondville that [redacted] a member of Raymondville's staff, be permitted to visit a certain field hospital. [redacted] expressed the hope that in the future all such requests would come through General Michela as it was his understanding that visits on the part of any foreign official to any military organization come under the control of the Military Attache. As has been reported earlier in this memorandum, this request was called to the attention of General Raymondville who declined to grant the request. (C)

(U) In the course of the next few days the writer conferred with [redacted] of OVS on several matters and among other matters, [redacted] informed him that the United States has received both planes and tanks from the Soviet Union. When informed of this, General Michela stated that he had no information concerning the tanks. [redacted] subsequently informed the writer that General Raymondville had secured one KV tank and one T34 tank approximately two months before and that they had already been sent to the United States without the Military Attache being informed. (C)

(U) On February 9 there was a meeting between General Michela and Major General Dubinin of the General Staff of the Red Army at which meeting the writer (C)

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was present. The conference had been requested by General Michals who had but one question to ask: Did the General Staff of the Red Army intend or not intend to assist the United States in its plan for a second front in Europe by giving the information which the Attache had been requesting over a period of months? Dubinin's reply was that he lacked the authority to give an answer. His attitude was definitely antagonistic and unfriendly. It was not until March 3 that Dubinin replied to the question and stated that the Red Army General Staff was then willing to exchange information on the armies of Germany and its allies. In the meantime, on February 19 difficulty had arisen when General Michals declined the invitation of Marshal Shaposhnikov to attend the reception being given at Embassy in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. He informed [redacted] that it would be impossible for him to accept as he was waiting for an answer to his question and it would be a dereliction if the answer came and he were absent. Certainly the reception which [redacted] gave him on that occasion was anything but friendly. (C)

(U)

During the months which have followed there have been usually weekly meetings for the exchange of order of battle information on the Germans and some of the allies of Germany. Some of the meetings have been successful and some have not. The Soviets made it absolutely clear that information would be given only on an exchange basis. The atmosphere of some of these meetings can be judged from the following comments made after the meeting held on March 9 between [redacted]

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Comments by the writer: [redacted] were very cordial when they entered the room for the meeting. They shook hands warmly, smiled and laughed. [redacted] spoke at length on every subject. [redacted] Sometimes [redacted] would break into whatever [redacted] had to say. He obviously wanted to dominate the entire conversation. It was also apparent that he was intent on belittling whatever information [redacted] had. No matter what [redacted] said [redacted] was ready to go one better in showing that what [redacted] had stated was incomplete or not in accordance with General Dubinin's request or that it was open to question. Further, he obviously did not intend to give out any information himself. [redacted] his pleasant personality was but a cloak for the same uncooperative policy of contempt so long followed by [redacted]. (C)

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[redacted] comments were: "He [redacted] was not even subtle in demanding that the War Department General Staff give all desired information to the Red Army General Staff and that at the same time receive only what the leaders wished to disclose. His attitude was belligerent. This meeting was not only unfruitful and unpleasant, but it pointed out that we may expect the same treatment in future conferences". General Michals estimates that 90% of the requests for information made by the Soviet Military Attache in Washington are granted. He estimates that possibly 10% of the requests which he makes in Moscow are granted. One difficulty has been the Soviet Military Attache in Washington, who is freely given information without any question being raised as to whether our Attache in Moscow receives any cooperation whatsoever. In Moscow whenever the [redacted]. (C)

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Soviet even considers giving the information they state that it will be given on an exchange basis only. However, they seldom ask General Michals for information because they can go to General Fyodorov and secure it without giving anything in return. One instance of being willing to deal on an exchange basis occurred on May 19. General Michals had requested conferences for information on the German air order of battle. He had requested Washington for this information approximately one month before but had not received the data which he requested. On May 19 OVB informed him that they were ready for a conference on German air order of battle. He called on OVB and it was obvious that [] had on the desk before him the information which the United States immediately wanted. When he was informed by General Michals that the American information had not been received from Washington he declined to proceed with the conference, indicating that information would only be given on an exchange basis. (C)

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However, it should be noted that apparently the Soviet Attache in Washington is having difficulties of his own. The same conflict between Lend-Lease personnel and the Attache's office is taking place in Washington as in Moscow. General Michals states that none of the Soviet Military Attaches in Washington have been permitted to visit our munitions plants while at the same time the members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission have been taken on numerous tours and have their representatives in various plants throughout the country. In Moscow Fyodorov gives the Military Attache no information. Michals stated that he heard a rumor in Washington that here the Soviet Purchasing Commission gives the Soviet Military Attache no information. (C)

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While in Moscow the writer prepared a chart showing the results of the numerous inquiries which had been made by the Attache to the Soviet Liaison Office since the United States became an ally of Russia. That chart is as follows: (C)

(U)

REQUESTS MADE BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW TO THE FOREIGN SECTION OF THE SOVIET COMMISSARIAT OF DEFENSE SINCE THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA BECAME ALLIES

	<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
12-7-41	Request for information on Soviet use of telephones, heated suits, etc., in planes.	No reply
11-11-41	Request for information on Alab air route. Similar requests made by Ambassador Standley, General Michals, General Bradley and []	Information given General Bradley one year later
12-18-41	Request for information on Soviet experiences in the use of Allison Motors.	No reply

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<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
1-10-42 Request for meteorological data.	Later secured by and
1-10-42 Request for information on types of bombs used by Soviets.	<u>No reply</u>
1- -42 Request for German MG Model 34; still being requested. Several models are available in local museums.	<u>No reply</u>
1- -42 Request for information on Soviet Military Medicine (requested for)	<u>No reply</u>
3-9-42 Request for Winter shooting Mitten.	Received
3- -42 Request for six captured German airplanes; informed three started on way but destroyed by German bombs; request for three more made; one out of six received in November, 1942.	Received one
3-18-42 Request for Soviet 90 rifle	Received 4-2-42
5-3-42 Request for Japanese air information	<u>No reply</u>
5-7-42 Request for samples of Red Army summer uniforms of all branches; also winter uniforms. Request repeated 6/2/42; one summer and one winter uniform received 7/42	Two received
6-1-42 Request for meteorological chart for upper air strata.	<u>No reply</u>
6-2-42 Request for information on characteristics of new German line.	<u>No reply</u>
6-10-42 Request for information on Soviet method of distributing propaganda over German lines.	<u>No reply</u>
6-10-42 Request for information on operation of motors under winter conditions.	<u>No reply</u>
6- -42 Repeated requests for exchange of information on Axis countries and for a visit to the front.	0

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	<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
	5-10-42 Request for captured German radio equipment	Received in 10/42
	5-15-42 Request for information on extent of manufacturing of oxygen gas in flight.	<u>No reply</u>
	5-15-42 Request for information on number of sick and wounded in 1941.	<u>No reply</u>
	6- -42 Request for information on Soviet distinction between Japanese regular and reserve divisions.	<u>No reply</u>
	6-27-42 Request that General Michela be permitted to visit the front.	Granted b6 b7C
	7-20-42 Request for permission to send package to interned crew.	Granted
(U)	7-20-42 Request for maps giving location of Turkish airbases and food information.	<u>No reply</u>
(C)	8-2-42 Permission for [] to return to Moscow requested.	Granted
	8-5-42 Request that members of General Bradley's crew be permitted to take photographs in Moscow.	<u>No reply</u>
	8-8-42 Request for a night pass for General Michela's car.	Granted
	8-21-42 Request for information on winter operation of airplane motors.	<u>No reply</u>
	8-26-42 Request for information on air-borne raider equipment.	<u>No reply</u>
	9-8-42 Request for permission to send telegram to interned flyers.	Granted
	9-10-42 Request for German radio equipment.	One ton received in October, 1942
	9-14-42 Request that General Bradley's plane be permitted to fly to Kuibishev.	Granted
	9-10-42 Request for information on German order of battle.	Advised as to total number of German units.

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	<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
9-26-42	Request for permission to send telegram to interned flyers.	Granted
9-30-42	Request that interned crew be given useful work.	Granted April, 1942
10-2-42	Request for information on Soviet Bomb Rocket (in airplanes).	Received
10-13-42	Request for permission to send Chevrolet car to Moscow.	Granted
10-16-42	Request for permission to send letters to interned crew.	Granted
(U) (C) 11-30-42	Request that General Adler be given permission to take photographs in Moscow.	<u>No reply</u>
11-30-42	Request for information on German use of anti-freeze.	<u>No reply</u>
12-2-42	Request for information on German steel shells.	Received 43 shell cases ranging from 7.9 mm pistol ammunition to 150 mm Howitzer ammunition.
12-11-42	Request (by letter) that conference on order of battle, which had been scheduled, be held.	<u>No reply</u>
12-11-42	Request for two hundred different map sections pertaining to the Arctic Ocean, the Japan Sea, etc.	<u>No reply</u>
12-11-42	Request for the publications of the Central Hydrographic Institute. (Advised to deal with Navy Hydrographic Section, which could not be contacted. OVE refused to handle further and the U. S. Naval Attache refused to handle, stating Navy already has all the data possible to procure.	<u>No cooperation</u>

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	<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
12-17-42	Request for information on insignia of Soviet Military and Civil aircraft.	Received 1-27-43
12-21-42	Request for night pass for the Military Attache's car.	Granted
12-22-42	Request for drawings of retractable slides used on Soviet fighter planes.	No reply
1943		
1-2-43	Request for German air bombs	No reply
1-11-43	Request for information on German use of smoke and flame throwers.	No reply
1-13-43	Request for conferences on German order of battle.	Granted March 3, 1943
1-23-43	Request for visit to Front for self and all other Allied Attaches.	No reply
1-25-43	Request for exchange of information on German tanks (to be handled by [redacted] specialist from the Ordnance Department. [redacted] still waiting in Tehran, May 10, 1943)	No reply
1-25-43	Request for sample of new-type German canister	No reply
1-25-43	Request for copies of new field manual for Soviet Staff Officers	No reply
1-26-43	Request for information on winter operation of Soviet communications equipment	No reply
1-26-43	Request for information on Soviet version of duties of G-1.	No reply
2-6-43	Request for permission to have an American officer study partisan warfare methods	No reply
2-8-43	Request for information on German order of battle	No reply
2-12-43	Request that [redacted] be permitted to visit Russia to study artillery sound and flash ranging methods	No reply
2-25-43	Request for visit for [redacted] member of General Faymonville's staff	Granted

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<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
2-15-43 Request for information on Soviet experiences with composition battery cases in extreme temperatures	<u>No reply</u>
2-24-43 Request for information on development of various electric batteries	<u>No reply</u>
3-5-43 Request for immediate reply as to whether the Germans have lost great quantities of chemical warfare equipment during their recent retreat. Request made personally by General Michels to General Dabinski	Inference was large quantities not found; new type mask filter promised but not received.
3-5-43 Request repeated for information on state of railroads and roads in Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia by General Michels to General Dabinski	<u>No reply</u>
3-8-43 Request for Red Army General Staff Map of the Soviet Front.	Received in May
3-12-43 Request for information on new weapons which Germans might use in event of an Allied invasion of the Continent	<u>No reply</u>
3-18-43 Request for Soviet Training Manuals for use in preparing Soviet-English dictionary	<u>No reply</u>
3- -43 Request for copy of Polish Atlas	<u>No reply</u>
3-24-43 Request for information on identity of Forty-nine German Divisions reported badly mauled on Soviet Front	Answered March 29, 1943
3-24-43 Request for information on all German Divisions destroyed on Soviet Front other than at Stalingrad	Answered March 29, 1943
3-24-43 Request for identity of all German Generals captured	Answered March 29, 1943
3-24-43 Request for information as to which German divisions remain on the Iman Peninsula	<u>No reply</u>
4-5-43 Request for current information on twenty-three reserve Japanese divisions and nine independent divisions.	<u>Refused</u>

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<u>Request</u>	<u>Result</u>
4-5-43 Request for material for use in preparing Soviet-American dictionary	"Something to be done on an exchange basis"
4-5-43 Request for two semi-automatics, one 938 Simonov 7.62 non-gas operated rifle with telescopic sights and tool kit, and one blade type and one needle type bayonet.	The two bayonets received 5-3-43
4-5-43 Request that [redacted] be made available for employment as an interpreter	<u>Refused</u>
4-6-43 Request that Ambassador's plane be permitted to fly to Khabibov	<u>Granted</u>
4-6-43 Request that provision be made for transporting American courier regularly between Tehran and Khabibov	<u>No reply</u>
4-6-43 Request that additional seats be placed in Ambassador's plane	<u>Granted</u>
4-7-43 Request for conferences on tank warfare, air corps, equipment and tactics	<u>Agreed to in principle</u>
4-7-43 Request for a captured German 150 mm rocket projector	<u>Promised on 4-27-43</u>
4-7-43 Request for information on Axis preparation for use of bacteria, chemicals or poisons	<u>No reply</u>
4-7-43 Request for information on German use of synthetic rubber	<u>No reply</u>
4-12-43 Request for information as to exact locations of all German units down to divisions on the Soviet Front	<u>Agreed to in principle (by General Lubin on 4-21-43)</u>
4-19-43 Request for weekly order of battle changes on all fronts	<u>Agreed to "in principle"</u>
4-21-43 Request for information on German chemical warfare	<u>Four new filters promised but not received</u>
4-21-43 Request for exchange of information on Japanese order of battle	<u>Refused</u>
4-21-43 Request for information as listed in War Department letter dated March 4, 1943	<u>No reply</u>

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Request	Result
4-26-43 Request for certain listed books for use in preparing Soviet-English dictionary	No reply
4-25-43 Request for visa for [redacted] who continues to wait in Tehran	Promised
4-28-43 Request for permission for General Burns' plans to return to the United States via the Alai route. (Request referred to Commissariat of Foreign Trade and subsequently taken up by Ambassador with Foreign Office which granted the request.)	No decision
4- -43 Request that [redacted] be made available for employment as an interpreter	Approved approximately May 26
4-29-43 Request that [redacted] be released from draft	Pending
5-18-43 Request that [redacted] be permitted to observe test firing against two captured German "Tiger" Tanks	No reply

GENERAL FAYMONVILLE'S CONTACT WITH OVS

According to General Michela, when Faymonville first returned to Russia he had frequent contacts with OVS. It was not unusual for OVS to telephone and request General Faymonville to come to that office and even on occasions when they called for the Military Attache they would sometimes ask him to bring Faymonville with him. On these occasions Michela always replied that he was the Military Attache and that Faymonville was there merely on a civilian's job and he would not take him with him. He states that on one occasion the Soviets telephoned the Embassy for him knowing that he was in Kuibishev. When they knew definitely that he was not there, they requested that [redacted] come and bring Faymonville with him. When the two men arrived at OVS [redacted] states it was obvious that General Faymonville had already been informed about the matter which was to be taken up which pertained to an investigation which they wished made of American crews who had been on ships which were blown up in Murmansk harbor. Subsequently, Michela and Duncan heard of the incident and immediately informed the Soviets that the ships had been sunk due to the failure of the Soviets to clear the bay of mines. The Soviets felt that it had been caused by sabotage on the part of some members of the crews, a theory which General Faymonville seemed to favor. (C)

As has previously been related, General Faymonville continues his contact with OVS. In a telegram on July 5, 1942, Michela requested authority (C)

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to instruct OVS that in the future all Soviet military agencies would take up all matters which are not Lend-Lease with the Military Attache. Apparently, however, Washington never answered his request. The request of OVS that General Faymonville take up matters through the Military Attache as related in this memorandum also remains unanswered. (C)

(U) GENERAL MICHELA'S INTERPRETATION OF SOVIET NON-COOPERATION (C)

(U) This can be best illustrated by reference to the following statements made by General Michela:

"Failure of the Soviets to give us information is not only inexcusable; it is definitely an unfriendly act." (C)

(U) "The fundamental precepts of the government of the Soviet Union are in direct contrast to those of the United States and of Great Britain. The political ideologies of Red Russia have been, are, and will be repugnant to the United States and Great Britain.....The present is a period measured in months or slightly longer; but the future concerns us vitally and of necessity influences present policies.....Force of circumstances has compelled the Americans and British to work with (the Soviet Union) to overthrow (Germany). Both groups up to a few months ago had been illighted and badly screwed." (C)

(U) "The Soviet Government intends to exercise as much influence and control as possible throughout the world and definitely in Europe.....A stiffening of our attitude is long past due. We have accepted every rebuff, every refusal of cooperation and every rudeness from the Soviets in the interests of the war effort, the justification being that the Soviets were killing Germans. Failure on the part of the Soviets to give information of the enemy will, however, mean the lives of many American soldiers in the initial stages of an invasion of Europe. A joint American and British protest should be made to the Soviets on the specific point of information of the enemy." (C)

(U) With regard to the joint protest, in February of this year Michela already had a tentative agreement with the British calling for the British and American Ambassadors to make a joint protest to Stalin but the War Department refused to approve joint action. (C)

(U) General Michela wished particularly to have it mentioned that he is in full agreement with the policy of the United States in giving all possible aid to the Soviet Union. What he dislikes is the lack of coordination and the lack of cooperation which now exist in Moscow. He states that he is worried about "the bigger picture, not merely the lack of cooperation on General Faymonville's part but on General Faymonville's complete failure to cooperate with all other United States agencies in Russia." He feels that under these conditions the Soviets are playing each American agency against the other. The present situation must not be permitted to (C)

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continue. In his opinion, either Faymonville must be made the Ambassador and all other American officials and newspapermen recalled or Faymonville must be recalled. (C)

(U) On another occasion General Michals stated: "It is childish for two Generals to be fighting this way; one or the other of us must go." (C)

(U) However, he also stated that he is worried about the "pinks" who surround the President. His problem is whether he should resign and risk the possibility of a "pink" becoming the Military Attache or whether he should remain in office just to keep a "pink" out. He stated that [] of the State Department has told him that he would have given up [] in Washington years ago if he felt that some pro-Soviet official would not be appointed in his place. Ambassador Standley is said to feel the same way about matters. If he resigns, will a "pink" be appointed Ambassador? (C)

(U) AMBASSADOR STANDLEY RESIGNS

During the many months that this conflict has been going on in Moscow there have been many rumors among the officers that Admiral Standley was preparing his resignation. It is known that he has written two long letters to the President which arrived in Washington approximately June 2 describing the situation in Moscow and requesting that he be relieved of his position before September 1. In these reports he is said to tell the President what he thinks of Faymonville. He is alleged to have said that if he had Faymonville in the Navy he would court martial him for insubordination. (C)

(U) In addition to these two reports, when I left Moscow on May 28 a telegram had been prepared summarizing the latest developments in this case and ending with the Ambassador's resignation. However, I was told that the telegram would not be sent for several days on the advice of [] who had suggested that it should not be sent until []

[] It is expected that article will strengthen the Ambassador's position and when the President has had an opportunity to read Mr. Davies' and General Burns' reports on the situation and when [] has received a long report on the matter which [] has written and which was delivered by [] of the Associated Press, the time will be right for the Ambassador to send the telegram. It is said to be the hope of every official in Moscow that whatever happens General Faymonville will be removed. (C)

(U) MAJOR GENERAL JAMES BURNS ON SOVIET-AMERICAN COOPERATION

(U) Early in April information was received that General Burns was coming to Moscow and it was immediately suspected that he was coming to handle the situation which exists there in regard to General Faymonville. When Burns arrived in Kuibishev he was met by the Ambassador and the two had a brief talk after which the Ambassador reportedly became disgusted with what (C)

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Burns had to say and went to bed. He thought that General Burns felt that everything was fine in Moscow and that Faymonville was doing a splendid job. After Burns arrived in Moscow, General Michela went to see him, advised him of the situation and suggested that Burns make an investigation. Burns informed him that General Strong had mentioned the situation while he was in Washington. However, subsequent to this interview which took place on April 27, Burns seemed to avoid everyone in the office with the exception of Faymonville. Every day and every night he was in Faymonville's company. Michela made frequent attempts to have Burns visit him but Burns definitely declined doing so, saying that he had received orders in Washington not to handle any military matters. Despite the promise which he had given Michela that he would look into the matter, he never discussed it with anyone. (C)

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I returned from Moscow with General Burns and while we were at the Kansas City Airport on June 4 he told me the following: "Information from Russia has been greatly overevaluated. Faymonville sent a man to Gorki who learned there how the Soviets repair tanks. So what? Even if Washington gets the information, it will not use it. Washington should stop pounding for information. It is not as valuable as they think it is. As for Faymonville, I don't think he has a thing." I mentioned German chemical warfare, information concerning which the War Department has been attempting to secure over the period of a year without results and [redacted] who happened to overhear the conversation remarked: "Why don't you ask me?" I asked him what we knew about new German gases and he stated flatly that there are none. I mentioned new German filters for gas masks and he expressed doubt that there are any. (General Rabinia has actually promised General Michela that he will give him four of the new filters though he made the promise months ago and still fails to keep it.) (C)

(U)

General Burns remarked that we should send someone to Russia whom the Russians like. He stated: "We must develop their confidence." I asked him whether failure at this time to give information concerning the common enemy is not an unfriendly act. He immediately replied that the entire conflict in Moscow is due to "the military mind." He stated that when Secretary of War Harry Woodring was in the Cabinet, he and others were forced out because they refused to release planes to Great Britain. "Yet those planes were three years behind the British design." He stated that military men are inclined to be very suspicious. "We are not buying Soviet information. We are selling them equipment with which to fight the war." (C)

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wmj pg.17-29

This is a rewrite and rephrasing of certain portions of an original memorandum written by [redacted] dated June 14, 1943, transcribed by [redacted]

7/3/43

**THE INFLUENCE OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
ON SOVIET-AMERICAN MILITARY RELATIONS**

CLASS. BY SP1 GSK/SC

DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/82

INTRODUCTION

This report contains information obtained through an investigation of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville, who has been head of the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, U.S.S.R., since 1941. A written request for this investigation was made by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who had received information charging that General Faymonville was refusing to cooperate with other United States missions in Russia and that his personal and official conduct was so pro-Soviet as to raise the question in some persons' minds as to whether he was being "blackmailed" by the Soviet Government. Much of the information related in this report is set forth at the specific request of Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela, General Faymonville's principal opponent in American diplomatic circles in Moscow.

As a preliminary to the full report it may be pertinent to a better understanding of the report itself and the circumstances which served to motivate the investigation to set forth the following statements made by some of the individuals involved:

Admiral William Standley (American Ambassador to the Soviet Union)- speaking to General Faymonville: "You are not worthy of wearing the uniform you have on."

Faymonville: "You mean that I am a traitor."

Standley: "That's just about what I mean."

[redacted] "Faymonville is a traitor to the interests of the United States" (in his interpretation of Lend-Lease policies).

Alexander Kirk (Minister to Egypt): "You can't talk to Faymonville about Russia any more than you can talk to a man about his mother."

[redacted] "Faymonville has ceased to be a soldier of the United States."

[redacted] "Faymonville is trying to run the old man (Admiral Standley) out and have himself made Ambassador."

Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela (Military Attache): "The failure of the Soviets to give us information of the enemy is not only inexcusable..... it is definitely an unfriendly act."

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Raymonville not only was in conflict with Kirk and other State Department officials but frequently quarreled with [redacted]

The Raymonville [redacted] quarrel over their respective views on Soviet matters was said to have reached the point where Raymonville, emotionally upset, would at times take to his bed. In 1939 General Raymonville was finally recalled and [redacted]

A returning Military Attaché is usually directed to report to the War Department for conferences. Instead, according to General Michela, Raymonville's orders directed him to proceed immediately to his new post at Boston. He did so but a short time later proceeded to Washington and called on the President to whom he gave his views on Russia. According to Michela, Raymonville did not visit the War Department. Soon thereafter he was appointed the Chief Ordnance Officer for the Fourth Army and was stationed at San Francisco, California.

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In the fall of 1939 [redacted]

[redacted] stated that even at that time Raymonville was suspected of giving secret American military information to the Soviets. [redacted]

General Raymonville remained in San Francisco until the German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 when, according to [redacted] he rushed to Washington, without orders, and presented himself to the President as a logical man for the position of Lend-Lease Administrator to Moscow. [redacted] states that the General Staff had stationed Raymonville in San Francisco because it wanted to keep him out of the newspapers because of his allegedly pro-Soviet and other tendencies. In Washington Raymonville secured the support of Mrs. Roosevelt in his fight for the Lend-Lease position and he was sent to Moscow over the almost violent opposition of the United States Army General Staff. (To quote [redacted] "God, how we fought that appointment.")

[redacted] also mentioned that when Raymonville arrived in Washington from San Francisco he allegedly took Soviet officials in this country on an unauthorized tour of our defense plants and showed them highly confidential plans and equipment. He said this action was viewed as such an extreme violation of military regulations that the General Staff regarded it as treason and "charges in writing, the basis for a trial, were actually on General Marshall's desk." General Marshall, however, refused to approve such disciplinary action.

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was present. The conference had been requested by General Michela who had but one question to ask: Did the General Staff of the Red Army intend or not intend to assist the United States in its plan for a second front in Europe by giving the information which the Attache had been requesting over a period of months? Dubinin's reply was that he lacked the authority to give an answer. His attitude was definitely antagonistic and unfriendly. It was not until March 3 that Dubinin replied to the question and stated that the Red Army General Staff was then willing to exchange information on the armies of Germany and its allies. In the meantime, on February 19 difficulty had arisen when General Michela declined the invitation of Marshal Shaposhnikov to attend the reception being given to Kulbishev in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. He informed [] that it would be impossible for him to accept as he was waiting for an answer to his question and it would be a dereliction if the answer came and he were absent. Certainly the reception which [] gave him on that occasion was anything but friendly. C

(U) During the months which have followed there have been usually weekly meetings for the exchange of order of battle information on the Germans and some of the allies of Germany. Some of the meetings have been successful and some have not. The Soviets made it absolutely clear that information would be given only on an exchange basis. The atmosphere of some of these meetings can be judged from the following comments made after the meeting held on March 9 between

Comments by the writer: [] were very cordial when they entered the room for the meeting. They shook hands warmly, smiled and laughed..... [] spoke at length on every subject..... Sometimes [] would break into whatever [] had to say. He obviously wanted to dominate the entire conversation. It was also apparent that he was intent on belittling whatever information [] had. No matter what [] said [] was ready to go one better in showing that what [] had stated was incomplete or not in accordance with General Dubinin's request or that it was open to question. C

(U) [] comments were: "He [] was not even subtle in demanding that the War Department General Staff give all desired information to the Red Army General Staff and that at the same time receive only what the leaders wished to disclose. His attitude was belligerent.... This meeting was not only unfruitful and unpleasant, but it pointed out that we may expect the same treatment in future conferences". General Michela estimates that 90% of the requests for information made by the Soviet Military Attache in Washington are granted. He estimates that possibly 10% of the requests which he makes in Moscow are granted; one difficulty has been the Soviet Military Attache in Washington, who is freely given information without any question being raised as to whether our Attache in Moscow receives any cooperation whatsoever. In Moscow whenever the C

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This is a rewrite and rephrasing of certain portions of the original memo dated 6/14/43 of [redacted] transcribed by LKH.

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R. BRIGADIER GENERAL
PHILIP R. PAYSONVILLE
[RETIRES CHARGE] &

Introduction:

This report sets forth the results of an investigation into the personal activities of Brigadier General Philip R. Paysonville, head of the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, U.S.S.R. (U)

This investigation was based on the written request of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army who had been advised that General Paysonville's personal conduct was of a most scandalous nature; that he had in the past associated with homosexuals; was probably himself a sex pervert; and that during his administration the Lend-Lease office in Moscow had virtually been turned into a house of prostitution. (U)

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Before leaving for Moscow I interviewed [redacted] in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department. He informed me that General Paysonville was the American Military Attache to the Soviet Union from 1934 to 1939, in which latter year he was replaced [redacted] Paysonville served under Ambassadors William Bullitt and Joseph Davies, and Charge d'Affaires Alexander Kirk. The Embassy staff in Moscow then, as now, was composed entirely of men. They lived in apartments in the Embassy building, and no control was exercised over their personal conduct. [redacted] stated that there are rumors that during this period, 1934-39, Paysonville engaged in homosexual practices. However, [redacted] had no specific information in this regard. He also mentioned that a recent report had been received from Brigadier General Joseph C. Michela, the present Military Attache in Moscow, from which [redacted] inferred that Paysonville was "again" engaged in sexual abnormalities. He advised that the report dealt with General Paysonville's failure to cooperate with the office of the Military Attache and ended with a very strong condemnation of Paysonville's personal conduct and of the immoral conditions existing in the Embassy building. (U)

[redacted] stated that [redacted] the British Embassy in Moscow, [redacted] had told him that conditions in the United States Embassy in Moscow were "terrible". Paysonville supposedly was doing little, other than entertaining lavishly, attending the theatre constantly, and aiding the members of his staff in being constantly intoxicated and in associating with persons of low character. (U)

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He compared Paymonville to Alexander Kirk, now the American Minister to Egypt, reportedly a homosexual, who is said to entertain so freely that he "buys everyone out so that no one reports his abnormal personal conduct". [redacted] claimed further that while Paymonville was Military Attache in Moscow, he had a young [redacted] who was commonly regarded as a homosexual. Paymonville was very fond of the boy and there were suspicions regarding their association. When Paymonville was recalled in 1938, [redacted] was dismissed and the U.S.S.R. placed him in a concentration camp where he supposedly still is. [redacted] had informed [redacted] that upon his return to Moscow in 1941, Paymonville immediately contacted the Soviet Foreign Office in an attempt to secure the release of [redacted]. However, the boy had not been released. (C)

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(U) "The night before he was to leave Washington for Moscow", Colonel Teston further stated, "Paymonville saw a pink-cheeked young officer on the street", and "thinking that he had something there" asked for him and took him to Moscow with him. [redacted] identified this man as Captain Cook, who was a mechanic with Paymonville in Moscow in 1936-37. (C)

(U) The seriousness of the charges against General Paymonville was emphasized by [redacted] who stated that United States military information is "leaking out" to the Soviets, while we get none from them. He suggested that General Paymonville was responsible for this leakage, and that possibly the Soviets are blackmailing him. (C)

(U) The Investigation in Moscow (C)

(U) The writer arrived in Moscow under the cover of [redacted]

[redacted] At that time General Nichols, together with Admiral William Standley and Admiral Jack Donnan, was absent in the United States and [redacted] (C)

(U) On the evening I arrived in Moscow, a reception was held at [redacted] house, then the official quarters of the United States Embassy, at which reception I first met General Paymonville. He is 55 years of age, gray hair, 5'7" in height, and possibly 165 pounds in weight. He has a pleasant face, quizzical blue eyes, and bushy eyebrows which he seems to be raising constantly. He walks with a slight sway to his hips. In his contacts with men he seems very effusive, grasping and shaking hands warmly and leaning forward with a jerky movement of his head to say something nice. Paymonville was commonly regarded as a "glad hander" and conveys the impression that he is very popular. I had noted that usually he says the nice thing at the right time and during the course of an evening takes it his business to say a word (C)

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or two to everyone. However, I have been unable to discover anyone who might be regarded as a close friend of General Paymonville. I have frequently seen him at receptions standing alone after he had greeted everyone, wondering to whom he should next speak. (C)

(U) General Paymonville usually spends his day as follows: He arises at 9:00 A.M., listens to the BBC news broadcast at 9:15, thereafter he has breakfast and proceeds to his office which is one floor down and just across the hall from his apartment. Though everyone says that he has practically nothing to do, he usually spends most of the day in his office. During the first months that I was in Moscow, while the Embassy code room was still at Spassk House, he often drove his car to the Embassy at approximately 11:00 o'clock in the morning, remaining at the Embassy approximately one hour, after which he would return to his office. He usually had his lunch at approximately 1:30 P.M., after which he would spend an hour or two alone in his apartment. At approximately 6:00 P.M., he would usually leave for the Ballet or the Opera. On these occasions it was customary for him to take either Cook, [redacted] with him. He spends at least one-half of his evenings and practically every Sunday afternoon at the Ballet, the Opera, a concert or the dramatic theatre. As far as I could ascertain he was always alone at night, with the exception of those few evenings when he had some visiting American in to dinner after the theatre. (C)

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(U) As was set out previously General Paymonville had formerly served as the American Military Attache to the Soviet Union, from 1934 to 1939, then returned to the United States for approximately two years when he was appointed to head the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow in 1941. Accordingly, his period of activity in Moscow might be separated, for purposes of this report, into two separate parts, one involving information relating to the more recent period since 1941, and the other relating to the time when he was Military Attache. (C)

(U) Information relating to his activities subsequent to his appointment as head of the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, 1941 to date. The information set forth hereafter under this caption shows the results of the investigation of members of General Paymonville's official and personal staff as well as his associates and activities during the past two years. (C)

(U) During the first week that I was in Moscow, I met and talked with almost everyone on the staff. Many persons referred to Paymonville's total failure to cooperate with them, but no one volunteered information that he was a homosexual. It was not until an appropriate moment on December 15th, after [redacted] had made the remark that Paymonville was a "queer", that I questioned him in this regard. He immediately replied "I don't care about Paymonville's personal life. However, I understand that he is a "queer". (C)

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That is what a number of people have told me". When questioned further he stated, "well, I don't mean that he is actually a 'conk sucker' - what I mean is that he has nothing to do with women. He has never been married; he avoids women. He never has them in his apartment. When he meets one at a reception at Gaiety House or somewhere, he is nice to them for just a minute and then leaves them. He has that bunch of 'rosy-cheeked' boys around him. However, I don't believe those people who say that he picked out those three young clerks. I happen to know that he had nothing to do with that. They are all under age, under 20, so that they could not go into the Army at the time. That's what I mean when I say that he is a 'queer'." (C)

(U) In evaluating anything that [] said, it should be remembered that []

[] constantly cites this incident as an example of Faymonville's failure to cooperate with him. He does not deny his dislike for Faymonville. [] there has been a gradually growing coldness toward each other, much of which can be understood through a study of the report which is being written on General Faymonville's failure to cooperate with the office of the Military Attaché in London. At the time of the conversation reported above, the conflict between the two was not generally known. However, in private conversation [] would attack Faymonville violently for his uncooperative attitude and his "pro-Soviet" tendencies. In fact, the day before the reported conversation, [] had severely criticized him for developing the friendship of [] whom he described as the "head of Faymonville's Gestapo". He stated that if General Nichols heard of my contact with her he would "ride hell out of me". He left no doubt that the barrier between the two was a high and wide one. At this time, as far as I knew, [] did not know my true identity. (C)

(U) However, on December 2, 1942, [] in the presence of [] informed me that [] the Embassy in Ruzhyshev, had told him who I was, after the Embassy had received a telegram from the State Department stating that I was returning to Russia as [] promised to cooperate with me in every way and to maintain the secret of my identity. (C)

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They were not told the purpose of my visit to Moscow. During the remainder of my presence in Russia, [redacted] ever again mentioned my identity or made any reference to it. (U) X

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(U) [redacted]

(U) [redacted]

(U) At the time I arrived in Moscow, General Faymonville had on his staff [redacted] Major John J. Cook [redacted] In addition, there were three mechanics, [redacted] and the three clerks mentioned previously. During the six months that I was in Moscow, I became well acquainted with all of these men and none of them have any information derogatory of General Faymonville's personal character. [redacted] with the three mechanics, were living in a house on Klebney Street. They are all normal men with normal associations. General Faymonville was having a quarrel with [redacted] as related in the report on cooperation, and there is no indication whatever, of there having been an abnormal association between them. In fact, General Faymonville practically never visits the house on Klebney Street. (U) X

(U) [redacted]

(U) Major John Cook, the man referred to in the introduction to this report as a "pink-checked young officer", is a thirty-five year old married man, who was having a close friendship with a ballerina named [redacted] She (U) X

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frequently visited him in his apartment and he has never been suspected of being abnormal. (S)

(U)

[REDACTED]

(U)

In fact, there is practically no personal association between General Paysonville and any of the members of his staff. He is a "lone wolf". In his contacts with his employees and others he is extremely courteous and friendly. However, none of them can be regarded as his personal friends. Constant surveillance revealed that he never visits the quarters of his staff members except for an occasional unannounced call at Kiebnay, which to all appearances was for the purpose of checking up on what was going on there. General Michela has agreed that all of the members of General Paysonville's staff are above suspicion of their being engaged in perverted practices of any kind. (S)

(U)

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However, none of them is suspected of improper personal conduct. Each of them appears to be engaged in normal relations with persons of the other sex.

[REDACTED] Further, there appears to be no association whatsoever between Paysonville and his clerks outside of the office. It may be noted that General Paysonville lives alone in a four-room apartment, #9 Melkovaya Building, in which the Embassy is located, while the three boys at that time were living in an identical apartment, #7, one floor below Paysonville's and just across the hall from the Land-Lease Office. (S)

(U)

During the six months that I was in Moscow, I was present at many frank conversations engaged in by members of Paysonville's staff and members of the other missions there, at which times Paysonville and every type of sex subject were discussed, but at no time have I heard any specific reference made to any immoral conduct by General Paysonville. (S)

(U)

The only member of Paysonville's staff whom I have felt free to directly question in regard to Paysonville's character has been [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

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[redacted]
[redacted] dislikes Faymonville and I believe that he and I know each other well enough so that if he knew anything adverse about Faymonville, he would have told me so privately. (C)

(U) However, the strongest statement which he has made is: "Everyone knows that Faymonville avoids women and that he seems queer. Perhaps that is why he likes Cook and [redacted] so much". (Cook and [redacted] are two of Faymonville's officers whom Wilson dislikes.) "However, he is not queer in the way that he would like young boys. He is small and pretty in his way, but that is all." [redacted]

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(U) [redacted] Through [redacted] met another friend of General Faymonville's, [redacted] a Soviet citizen. [redacted]

[redacted] However, she never secured information which reflected adversely on General Faymonville's personal life. (C)

(U) No Russians, male or female, visited his apartment, with the exception of [redacted]

[redacted] and I am assured by everyone including General Nichols that the same is above suspicion. (C)

(U) To make certain that I was securing all of the information in the possession of Faymonville's drivers and messengers, I employed as a full-time informant [redacted]

[redacted] He brought back to me what scandal there was but never anything which would have involved General Faymonville. (C)

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In the early part of 1943, General Michela expressed the positive opinion that General Faymonville was engaging in homosexual practices and he therefore wished that a closer surveillance be kept on Faymonville. It was pointed out, however, that the physical surveillance of the general which I had been maintaining, was as close as was possible under the circumstances in view of the nature of the apartment and offices occupied by him. The surveillance at the entrance of the building had uncovered nothing of value. Michela however, felt that suspicious persons were visiting Faymonville's apartment. He then explained that in 1939, while in New York Faymonville had told him how to bring people into the building without being observed. The practice consisted of driving the car close to the back door in such a position that the passengers could slip out of the car and into the building unobserved. However, all efforts to determine whether or not the practices alleged by Michela were in fact taking place, proved unsuccessful. (X)

(U) On January 29, 1943, General Michela reported the following occurrence: He stated that on the previous night the Ambassador, General Faymonville, and several other officers of the staff had attended a party given by [redacted] the Soviet official who heads [redacted]

[redacted] Michela stated that he watched Faymonville very closely when he greeted [redacted] The two men "put their arms together" when they greeted each other and thereafter Faymonville spent the remainder of the evening talking with [redacted] However, as far as Michela could see, Faymonville showed no improper affection for either man. As far as I know, neither man was ever seen to enter Faymonville's apartment and as far as I could ascertain, Faymonville never visited their homes. I have been at social functions when [redacted] was present. Men gather in corners and talk about [redacted] and those other persons who associate rather closely with him, but I have never observed Faymonville show him any particular attention. (X)

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(U) At 1:30 A.M. on February 10th, General Michela telephoned me and stated that a few moments before he had received a telephone call for "the boy friend". At his request I immediately proceeded to his apartment and he related the following story: From December 17, 1941 to February 20, 1942, General Faymonville occupied apartment #4, which is at present General Michela's apartment. Faymonville informed Michela that he had had installed a telephone, the number of which was the same as the one he had had when he was Attache from 1934 to 1939. [redacted] had had all phones in the apartment taken out at the time of the evacuation. General Faymonville requested Michela to immediately advise him if any calls came in on the telephone. (X)

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No calls had been received until a few minutes before 1:30 A.M. on this date, when a woman telephoned and asked for Paysonville. Michaela requested her to leave her telephone number and told her that he would locate Paysonville and have him call her back. He immediately contacted me and wished to know what he should do. I felt that the call was from one of the girls who had formerly been in close association with [redacted] who had occupied the apartment before Michaela's return from Washington. I told him to immediately call the woman and tell her to come to the apartment immediately. Michaela called the woman who gave her name as [redacted]. He told her that Paysonville was not available and arranged for a meeting the following day. The next day I met her in front of the National Hotel and positively identified her as [redacted].

[redacted] Paysonville was only a name to her and she knew nothing about him. (C)

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Information bearing upon Paysonville's conduct and associations during the period between 1934 and 1939: One man in Moscow who knows General Paysonville well is [redacted].

[redacted] In evaluating whatever [redacted] it should be remembered that he appears to dislike Paysonville. [redacted]

[redacted] He still speaks of the difficulties which he had with Paysonville during those days. [redacted] did not volunteer information concerning Paysonville's personal life. It was only after I had told him that I was "more than [redacted]" and after I had asked for information on the general situation that he told me about Paysonville. He stated in reply to my inquiry that during the summer of 1938 a ballerina told him that Paysonville was associating with male ballet dancers who were known to be homosexuals. He could not mention the names of these men, but stated that there were in particular two sex perverts who frequently visited Paysonville's apartment. He did not know whether Paysonville had had any abnormal relations with these men, and he admitted that at that time there were a few Soviets, artists and dancers who visited Paysonville's apartment, primarily to eat the food and drink the liquor which Paysonville made available to them. [redacted] stated that no other person has ever mentioned to him that Paysonville is "queer", although he stated that he has always had his own suspicions. Because [redacted] said he believed he would recognize the male dancers mentioned above, if he saw their pictures, I obtained photographs of many dancers through [redacted] for the Ballet Theater. From these [redacted] identified the photograph of [redacted] as being one of Paysonville's associates, and chose the photographs of four others as resembling the second individual involved. It was impossible to locate any of these persons for questioning. (C)

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[redacted] was questioned in an attempt to uncover any possible
imoral association which may have existed between General Faymonville and
[redacted] had been an associate of [redacted] two
other known homosexuals. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that
Faymonville had seemed to regard [redacted] highly but that he knew of no
association between the two outside the office. (C)

(U)

A check was made of [redacted] personnel files at the War and State
Departments in Washington. No information was available at the War Depart-
ment. However, the confidential files of the State Department reflect that

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[redacted] According to the
Agent who read that statement, illicit relations between Faymonville and
[redacted] are not admitted therein. The persons mentioned above, [redacted]
[redacted] are no longer in Moscow. (C) Declassified per State letter 6-18-79

[redacted] suggested that General Faymonville may have been involved
with a man while he was stationed in the Philippines. [redacted]

[redacted] draw the inference
that there may once have been a close relationship between the two men,
concerning which there might be some justified suspicion. However, he knew
nothing definite. [redacted]

(U)

In my efforts to develop the confidence of those persons who had
been acquainted with General Faymonville during the period from 1934 to
1938, I encountered [redacted]

[redacted] During my entire association with her she disclosed
no information which had any bearing upon the subject of this investigation
and she has a high opinion of Faymonville. (C)

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Two other Soviet employees whom I had formerly found of value as informants were [redacted]

[redacted] Both of these men are unusually well posted on personal activities of the Americans in Moscow. Both of them speak highly of Faymonville and stated that they had never heard anything which would reflect adversely on the character of Faymonville, except for the fact that among the people who visited his apartment from time to time during those years there may have been artists who were commonly known as homosexuals. (C)

(U) Early in the investigation, I made the acquaintance of a Soviet named [redacted]

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[redacted] He spoke very frankly concerning every person he knew in the Embassy but always insisted that Faymonville's reputation is the finest. (C)

(U) A possible source of information was [redacted]

[redacted] on several occasions I had rather personal discussions with [redacted] but he never revealed any knowledge which would reflect adversely on the character of General Faymonville. (C)

(U) On January 12, 1943, General Michels returned from Washington and immediately questioned me as to the results of the investigation. He advised me that he had first met General Faymonville in Washington in 1939. He and [redacted] had had dinner with Faymonville, after which [redacted] remarked, "You know, Faymonville impresses me as being a homosexual". In October 1941, Michels mentioned [redacted] comment to [redacted] in Kalbray. [redacted] informed Michels that he had been thinking the same thing [redacted] informed Michels that Faymonville has all the medical symptoms of a homosexual. Michels further stated that Admiral Jack Duncan, the Naval Attache, had told him that former Ambassador William Bullitt, under whom Faymonville served as Military Attache from 1934 to 1936, had told Duncan that Faymonville was "that way". [redacted] has told Michels that he reported Faymonville's "personal character" to General George C. Marshall in 1939. (C)

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General Michela further stated that while he was in Moscow, in July 1941, he attended the theatre one evening with a woman whose name he declined to give. He stated that she pointed out a man who was present in the lobby of the theatre as being a man with whom Faymonville had engaged in sexual perversions. General Michela stated that one officer does not permit another officer to be spoken of in such a way and that he immediately stopped the woman from saying anything further. He did not know the man's name and would not recognize the man if he saw him again. It was later learned that the woman who made the statement was [redacted]

(U)

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In June 10, 1943, the writer discussed this matter with [redacted] in New York. She stated that she could not recall making any such statement to General Michela, although she claimed to have information which would have justified her making such a statement. She stated that General Faymonville was commonly regarded as a homosexual. [redacted]

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[redacted] who knew Faymonville well, stated that Faymonville was having an affair with a male ballet dancer who appeared in a minor role in the second act of the opera "Eugene Onegin". She recalled that the man wore "strawberry-colored tights" during his performance. However, she felt it a loss to describe him otherwise. She stated if she were to hear his name she would recognize it. [redacted] stated she has never met General Faymonville. [redacted] who she claims she knew very highly of Faymonville at that time. [redacted]

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In evaluating [redacted] information, it must be noted that her reputation is not the best. [redacted]

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[redacted] During the course of our discussion in New York, [redacted] volunteered a great deal of information on the "Moscow Pansies" and on the "Pansy train" which took the Embassy clerks from Moscow to Vladivostok at the time of the evacuation. Many of the statements which she made are substantiated in the report which was submitted by this writer following his investigation in Moscow in 1940-41. [redacted]

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General Moral Conditions:

The original charges in this case state that during General Faymonville's administration of Lend-Lease in Moscow, the office has virtually been turned into a house of prostitution. Ever since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia in 1934, our Embassy there has had a questionable reputation. Moscow is regarded as the city of "free love". I have visited every American Mission in Europe, the Near East, and the Americas and at almost every post when Moscow is mentioned the discussion turns to morals in Moscow. Men visiting Moscow expect to be entertained, and during the past year and a half there have been many visitors; the crew of Wendell Willkie's plane, General Pellette Bradley, his staff and crew, General Elmer Adler and his crew, General Patrick J. Hurley and his crew, the Rubber Mission.....There is a regular routine for entertaining visitors to Moscow; cocktails at 5:00, ballet at 6:30, dinner at 9:30, and women guests later in the evening. There is a circle of women who constantly telephone the Embassy asking to be invited. These are the same women who have been visiting the Embassy quarters over a period of years. They all belong to the same group and available information strongly indicates they are all under the control of and report to the NKVD. (C)

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During the intermissions at the Ballet, it is customary to walk in a circle in the lobby. Here the same girls are to be found waiting to be picked up. Usually they are successful in attaching themselves to some foreigner during the course of the evening and usually they accompany him to his room. The usual restraint of public opinion does not operate in Moscow. Liquor is plentiful, having been shipped into the Embassy by the caseload, and as a result from time to time certain apartments in the Embassy resemble a brothel. I am told that the highest point in this type of activity was reached in Kubyshov during December, 1941, when "no one was sober for a month". During the three months visit of General Bradley and the seventeen members of his staff, during 1942, the Lend-Lease quarters on Klebny Street are said to have been the scene of wild orgies. General Bradley himself is said to have engaged in these activities and he and the members of his staff (C)

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acquired a notoriously bad reputation. The place was called "Ellie's Stables". However, General Paymonville personally had nothing to do with these affairs. When it reached the point that more women were eating breakfast at Kletney than men, Paymonville issued an order that no women were to remain at Kletney overnight. (C)

(U) Insofar as the members of Paymonville's staff are concerned I learned that [redacted]

[redacted] Major John Cook has a close associate in [redacted] a dancer, although she is not as constant a visitor as [redacted]

(U) All of the foregoing, and more, is known to every officer in the Embassy and it is not viewed with disapproval. The members of the Lend-Lease Mission are allegedly open to greater criticism in this regard than other persons in Moscow because they have had more time for this type of activity. It is reported that ninety percent of the time the members of Paymonville's Mission have nothing to do; that one officer could probably handle all of the work for the Mission, yet it has on its staff one General, one Colonel, four Majors, two Captains, five "Experts" and twenty-seven Soviet employees. The Americans are receiving high salaries (some of them \$6,500 a year) plus 45% exchange relief, plus \$20.00 per day per diem and free quarters in which to live. They are said to have more money, more whisky and more women than they know how to handle discreetly. (C)

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(U) There are other persons on the diplomatic staff, however, who are subject to the same criticisms. [redacted]

[redacted] This type of conduct is seldom criticized. It is known to the (C)

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officials and continued. In this connection reference is made to the expression which is frequently heard and which General Michela has used in describing the situation - "A man who won't fuck won't fight". On the whole, conditions in the Embassy in Moscow are neither better nor worse now than they have been over a period of years, except that now there is no known homosexual activity. (C)

(U)

This investigation was originally based, in part, on information received [redacted]. The conditions described above are not limited to American circles, but the same situation exists in the British Military Mission and the R. A. F. Mission in Moscow. In fact, the current scandal in Moscow and in Archangel is that [redacted] [redacted] (C)

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During the six months that I was in Moscow, General Michela was frequently informed of the progress being made in this investigation. Through him, Admiral Standley and Admiral Duncan were also kept informed. It was through Michela's request that the investigation was extended over this period of time, in the hope that some evidence of value would be uncovered. During this period I associated with every group in the American Embassy, as well as with those British and Soviet persons who might be in possession of some information. (C)

(U)

In considering the information set forth in this report it must be remembered that there is a feud in Moscow, that General Michela and General Paysonville are not on speaking terms, and that General Paysonville knows that his every move is being watched by his many enemies who are probing his past and present life in an attempt to find some grounds on which he could be removed. (C)

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June 1989

~~MEMORANDUM~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RE: BRIGADIER GENERAL
PHILIP R. PAYMONVILLE
MORALS CHARGES

CLASS. BY 33068-80

DATE OF REVIEW

12/13/82

Introduction:

This investigation was based on the written request of General George G. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, that an inquiry be made into the personal activities of Brigadier General Philip R. Paymonville, head of the American Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, U.S.S.R. Information had reached the War Department that General Paymonville's personal conduct was of a most scandalous nature; that he had in the past associated with homosexuals; was probably himself a sex pervert; and that during his administration the Lend-Lease Office in Moscow had virtually been turned into a house of prostitution.

Before leaving for Moscow I interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department. He informed me that General Paymonville was the American Military Attache to the Soviet Union from 1934 to 1939, in which latter year he was replaced [redacted]. Paymonville served under Ambassadors William Bullitt and Joseph Davies, and Chargé d'Affaires Alexander Kirk. The Embassy staff in Moscow then, as now, was composed entirely of men. They lived in apartments in the Embassy building, and no control was exercised over their personal conduct. [redacted] stated that there are rumors that during this period, 1934-39, Paymonville engaged in homosexual practices. However, [redacted] had no specific information in this regard. He stated that a recent report had been received from Brigadier General Joseph G. Nichols, the present Military Attache in Moscow, from which [redacted] inferred that Paymonville was "again" involved in sexual abnormalities. He stated that the telegram dealt with General Paymonville's failure to cooperate with the office of the Military Attache and ended with a very strong condemnation of Paymonville's personal conduct and of the immoral conditions existing in the Embassy building.

[redacted] stated that [redacted]

of the British Embassy in Moscow, [redacted] had seen him that conditions in the United States Embassy in Moscow were "terrible". Paymonville supposedly was doing little, other than entertaining lavishly, attending the theatre constantly, and aiding the members of his staff in being constantly intoxicated and in associating with persons of low character.

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(U) He compared Faymonville to Alexander Kirk, now the American Minister to Egypt, reportedly a homosexual, who is said to entertain so freely that he "buys everyone out so that no one reports his abnormal personal conduct". [] claimed further that while Faymonville was Military Attache in Moscow, he had a young [] who was commonly regarded as a homosexual. Faymonville was very fond of the boy and there were suspicions regarding their association. When Faymonville was recalled in 1939, [] was dismissed and the O.G.P.U. placed him in a concentration camp where he supposedly still is. [] had informed [] that upon his return to Moscow in 1941, Faymonville immediately contacted the Soviet Foreign Office in an attempt to secure the release of [] However, the boy had not been released. (C)

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(U) "The night before he was to leave Washington for Moscow", [] further stated, "Faymonville saw a pink-cheeked young officer on the street", and, "thinking that he had something there" asked for him and took him to Moscow with him. [] identified this man as Captain [] look, who was a mechanic with Faymonville in Moscow in 1936-37. (C)

(U) The seriousness of the charges against General Faymonville was emphasized by [] who stated that United States military information is "leaking out" to the Soviets, while we get none from them. He suggested that General Faymonville was responsible for this leakage, and that possibly the Soviets are blackmailing him. (C)

(U) The Investigation in Moscow (C)

(U) The writer arrived in Moscow under the cover of []

[] At that time General Nichols, together with Admiral William Standley and Admiral Jack Duncan, was absent in the United States and []

(U) On the same evening that I arrived in Moscow, there was a reception at Spaso House, then the official quarters of the United States Embassy, at which reception I first met General Faymonville. He is 55 years of age, gray hair, 5' 7" in height, and possible 165 pounds in weight. He has a pleasant face, quizzical blue eyes, and bushy eyebrows, which he seems to be raising constantly. He walks with a slight sway to his hips. There is something slightly effeminate about the way he turns his head and lifts his hands, although his actions are not sufficiently accentuated to be regarded as "swishy", as that term is often used in this type of case. In his contacts with men, he seems rather over-effusive, grasping and shaking hands warmly. (C)

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leaning forward with a jerky movement of his head to say something nice. He is commonly regarded as a "glad hander", and one's first impression is that he is very popular. He is always saying the nice thing at the right time and in the course of an evening he makes it his business to get around to everyone and say a word or two. However, upon closer observation one finds that General Faymonville has no close friends. He is a "lone wolf". At receptions there are frequently times after he has greeted everyone when he obviously finds himself standing alone wondering to whom he shall next speak. (C)

(U)

During the first week that I was in Moscow, I met and talked with practically everyone on the staff. Many persons referred to Faymonville's total failure to cooperate with them, but no one volunteered information that he was a homosexual. It was not until an appropriate moment on December 5th., after [] had made the remark that Faymonville was a "queer", that I questioned him in this regard. He immediately replied "I don't care about Faymonville's personal life. However, I understand that he is a 'queer'. That is what a number of people have told me". When questioned further he stated "Well, I don't mean that he is actually a 'cock-sucker' - what I mean is that he has nothing to do with women. He has never been married; he avoids women. He never has them in his apartment. When he meets one at a reception at Spaso House or somewhere, he is nice to them for just a minute and then leaves them. He has that bunch of 'rosy-assed' boys around him. However, I don't believe those people who say that he picked out those three young clerks. I happen to know that he had nothing to do with that. They are all under age, under 20, so that they could not go into the Army at the time. That's what I mean when I say that he is a 'queer'". (C)

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(U)

In evaluating anything that [] said, it should be remembered that []

constantly cites this incident as an example of Faymonville's failure to cooperate with him. He does not deny his dislike for Faymonville.

[] there has been a gradually growing coldness toward each other, much of which can be understood through a study of the report which is being written on General Faymonville's failure to cooperate with the office of the Military Attache in Moscow. At the time of the conversation reported above, the conflict between the two was more or less "sub rosa". However, in private conversation [] would attack Faymonville violently for his uncooperative attitude and his "pro-Soviet" tendencies. (C)

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In fact, the day before the reported conversation, [redacted] had severely criticized me for developing the friendship of [redacted] whom he described as the "head of Faymonville's Gestapo". He stated that if General Michela heard of my contact with her he would "ride hell out of me". He left no doubt that the barrier between the two was a high and wide one. At this time, as far as I know, [redacted] did not know my true identity. (C)

(U)

However, on December 9, 1942, [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] informed me that [redacted] the Embassy in Kuibyshev, had told him that I was a "G-Man", after the Embassy had received a telegram from the State Department stating that I was returning to Russia as [redacted] promised to cooperate with me in every way and to maintain the secret of my identity. They were not told the purpose of my visit to Moscow. During the remainder of my presence in Russia, [redacted] ever again mentioned my identity or made any reference to it. (U)

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(U)

However, none of them is suspected of improper personal conduct. Each of them appears to be engaged in normal relations with persons of the other sex. [redacted]

Further, there appears to be no association whatsoever between Faymonville and his clerks outside of the office. It may be noted that General Faymonville lives alone in a four-room apartment, #9 Mokhovaya Building, in which the Embassy is located, while the three boys at that time were living in an identical apartment, #7, one floor below Faymonville's and just across the hall from the Lend Lease Office. (C) (U)

The fact that [redacted] has no definite opinion on whether Faymonville is a homosexual may be drawn from a statement which he made on December 17, 1942. [redacted]

(U)

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(U) [redacted]

(U) [redacted]

(U) At the time I arrived in Moscow, General Faymonville had on his staff [redacted] Major John J. Cook [redacted] In addition, there were three mechanics, [redacted] and the three clerks mentioned previously. During the six months that I was in Moscow, I became well acquainted with all of these men and I am positive that none of them have any information derogatory of General Faymonville's personal character. [redacted] with the three mechanics, were living in a house on Klobney Street. They are all normal men with normal associations. General Faymonville was having a quarrel with [redacted] as related in the report on cooperation, and there is no possibility of there having been an abnormal association between them. In fact, General Faymonville practically never visits the house on Klobney Street. C

(U) [redacted]

(U) Major John Cook, the man referred to in the introduction to this report as a "pink-checked young officer", is a thirty-five year old married man, who was having a close friendship with a ballerina named [redacted] She frequently visited him in his apartment and he has never been suspected of being abnormal. C

(U) [redacted]

(U) [redacted] There was practically no association between [redacted] and Faymonville. C

(U) In fact, there is practically no personal association between General Faymonville and any of the members of his staff. He is a "lone wolf". In his contacts with his employees and others he is extremely courteous and friendly. However, none of them can be regarded as his C

(U) [redacted]

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personal friends. Constant surveillance revealed that he never visits the quarters of his staff members except for an occasional unannounced call at Floboey, which to all appearances was for the purpose of checking up on what was going on there. General Michela has agreed with my opinion that all of the members of General Faymonville's staff are above suspicion of their being engaged in perverted practices of any kind. C

(U)

General Faymonville usually spends his day as follows: He arises at 9:00 A. M., listens to the BBC news broadcast at 9:15, thereafter he has breakfast and proceeds to his office which is one floor down and just across the hall from his apartment. Though everyone says that he has practically nothing to do, he usually spends most of the day in his office. During the first months that I was in Moscow, while the Embassy code room was still at Spaso House, he often drove his car to the Embassy at approximately 11:00 o'clock in the morning, remaining at the Embassy approximately one hour, after which he would return to his office. He usually had his lunch at approximately 1:30 P. M., after which he would spend an hour or two alone in his apartment. At approximately 6:00 P. M., he would usually leave for the Ballet or the Opera. On these occasions it was customary for him to take either Cook, [redacted] with him. He spends at least one-half of his evenings and practically every Sunday afternoon at the Ballet, the Opera, a concert or the dramatic theatre. As far as I could ascertain, he was always alone at night, with the exception of those few evenings when he had some visiting American in to dinner after the theatre. C

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(U)

No Russians, male or female, visited his apartment, with the exception of [redacted]

[redacted] and I am assured by everyone including General Michela that the man is above suspicion. C

(U)

One man in Moscow who knows General Faymonville well is [redacted]

[redacted] In evaluating whatever [redacted] says, it should be remembered that he appears to dislike Faymonville. [redacted]

(U)

He still speaks of the difficulties which he had with Faymonville during those days. [redacted] did not volunteer information concerning Faymonville's C

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personal life. It was only after I had told him that I was [redacted] and after I had asked for information on the general situation that he told me about Faymonville. He stated in reply to my inquiry that during the summer of 1938 a ballerina told him that Faymonville was associating with male ballet dancers who were known to be homosexuals. He could not mention the names of these men, but stated that there were in particular two sex perverts who frequently visited Faymonville's apartment. He did not know whether Faymonville had had any abnormal relations with these men, and he admitted that at that time there were a few Soviets, artists and dancers who visited Faymonville's apartment, primarily to eat the food and drink the liquor which Faymonville made available to them.

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[redacted] stated that no other person has ever mentioned to him that Faymonville is "queer", although he stated that he has always had his own suspicions. I asked him whether he would recognize the male dancers mentioned above if he saw their pictures, and he felt that he would be able to recognize them. Through VOKS and the official photographer for the ballet theatre, photographs of as many dancers in civilian clothes were secured as possible. These were exhibited to [redacted] who chose the photograph of [redacted] as being one that "looks like one of the men with whom Faymonville associates". He chose the photograph of [redacted] as being like the second homosexual. He set aside the photographs of [redacted]

[redacted] as positively not being one of the two men. Other photographs were also exhibited to him of dancers in costume, but he could identify none of the people shown therein. In wartime Moscow, it was impossible to locate any of these persons, particularly due to the limited time available, as the photographs were not secured until approximately one week before the writer left Moscow.

(U) [redacted] was questioned in an attempt to uncover any possible immoral association which may have existed between General Faymonville and [redacted] and [redacted] had been an associate of [redacted] two other known homosexuals. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that Faymonville had seemed to regard [redacted] highly but that he knew of no association between the two outside the office.

(U) A check was made of Barcuse's personnel files at the War and State Departments in Washington. No information was available at the War Department. However, the confidential files of the State Department reflect [redacted] (U)

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[redacted]

[redacted] According to the Agent who read that statement, illicit relations between Faymonville and [redacted] are not admitted therein, but are implied. The persons mentioned above, [redacted] are no longer in Moscow. *Disseminated per State letter 6-18-79*

[redacted] suggested that General Faymonville may have been involved with a man while he was stationed in the Philippines. [redacted]

[redacted] drew the inference that there may once have been a close relationship between the two men, concerning which there might be some justified suspicion. However, he knew nothing definite.

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(U) [redacted] During my stay in Moscow, I attempted to develop the confidence of every person whom I knew had been acquainted with General Faymonville during the period 1934-39. One of these persons was [redacted]

[redacted] However, her opinion of Faymonville is the highest and while she revealed some little facts pertaining to his personal life, none of them are material in this investigation. She introduced me to another friend of General Faymonville's, [redacted]

(U) [redacted] a Soviet citizen, had known Faymonville while he was the Military Attaché [redacted]

[redacted] she never secured information which would [redacted]

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(U) which would reflect adversely on General Faymonville's personal life. ~~C~~

[redacted]
[redacted] Both of them speak highly of Faymonville and stated that they had never heard anything which would reflect adversely on the character of Faymonville, except for the fact that among the people who visited his apartment from time to time during those years there may have been artists who were commonly known as homosexuals. ~~C~~

(U) Early in the investigation, I made the acquaintance of [redacted] who knew Faymonville well during the years 1934-38.

[redacted] He spoke very frankly concerning every person he knew in the Embassy but always insisted that Faymonville's reputation is the finest. ~~C~~

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(U) A possible source of information was [redacted]

and a man who was referred to in private conversations as a homosexual.

(U) On several occasions I had rather personal discussions with [redacted] but he never revealed any knowledge which would reflect adversely on the character of General Faymonville. ~~C~~

(U) To make certain that I was securing all of the information in possession of Faymonville's drivers and messengers, [redacted]

(U) [redacted] He brought back to me what scandal there was but never anything which would have involved General Faymonville. ~~C~~

(U) On January 12, 1943, General Michela returned from Washington and immediately questioned me as to the results of the investigation. He advised me that he had first met General Faymonville in Washington in 1932. He and [redacted] had had dinner with Faymonville after which [redacted]

[redacted] remarked "You know, Faymonville impresses me as being a homosexual". ~~C~~

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In October, 1941, Michela mentioned [redacted] comment to [redacted] in Kuibyshev. [redacted] informed Michela that he had been thinking the same thing for [redacted]. [redacted] informed Michela that Faymonville has all the medical symptoms of a homosexual. Michela further stated that Admiral Jack Duncan, the Naval Attache, had told him that former Ambassador William Bullitt, under whom Faymonville served as Military Attache from 1934 to 1936, had told Duncan that Faymonville was "that way", inferring that he was a homosexual. [redacted]

[redacted] has told Michela that he reported Faymonville's "personal character" to General George C. Marshall in 1939, the inference being that he reported him as being a homosexual. (U)

(U) General Michela further stated that while he was in Moscow, in July, 1941, he attended the theatre one evening with a woman whose name he declined to give. He stated that she pointed out a man who was present in the lobby of the theatre as being a man with whom Faymonville had engaged in sexual perversions. General Michela stated that one officer does not permit another officer to be spoken of in such a way and that he immediately stopped the woman from saying anything further. He did not know the man's name and would not recognize the man if he saw him again. Sometime later, at my request, he furnished the woman's name: [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] The writer sent a cable to Washington requesting that [redacted] be interviewed. However, at the request of General Strong, this lead was not covered until the writer's return to the United States. (U)

(U) On June 10, 1943, the writer discussed this matter with [redacted] in New York. She stated that she could not recall making any such statement to General Michela, although she claimed to have information which would have justified her making such a statement. She stated that General Faymonville was commonly regarded as a homosexual. [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] who knew Faymonville well, stated that Faymonville was having an affair with a male ballet dancer who appeared in a minor role in the second act of the opera "Eugene Onegin". She recalled that the man wore "strawberry-colored tights" during his performance. However, she felt at a loss to describe him otherwise, though she stated if she were to hear his name she would recognize it. [redacted] stated she has never met General Faymonville. [redacted] who she claims spoke very highly of Faymonville at that time. [redacted]

(U)

In evaluating [redacted] information, it must be noted that her reputation is not the best. [redacted]

[redacted] During the course of our discussion in New York, [redacted] volunteered a great deal of information on the "Moscow Pansies" and on the "Pansy train" which took the Embassy clerks from Moscow to Vladivostok at the time of the evacuation. She appears to have the inside story on the homosexual situation in Moscow, and many of the statements which she had made are verified in the report which was submitted by this writer following his investigation in Moscow in 1940-41. [redacted]

(U)

After his return from Washington, it was the wish of General Michela that a closer surveillance be kept on General Faymonville, as he expressed the positive opinion that General Faymonville was engaging in homosexual practices. He stated that he had been thinking the matter over for some time and that he felt that I should move into apartment #8, the apartment across the hall from that occupied by General Faymonville. He proposed that I should keep the door open and watch whoever entered or left the General's apartment. This I declined to do as I felt that I would be immediately uncovered, and that even if we saw any persons entering or leaving the apartment, we would not know what went on behind the doors. I informed him that I had maintained the surveillance of the General and that I had not seen any suspicious persons entering or leaving the building. It is impossible to remain in the hall outside Faymonville's apartment without being observed, as there are no points from which a surveillance can be maintained. A surveillance at the entrance of the building had [redacted]

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uncovered nothing of value. Michela, however, felt that suspicious persons were visiting Faymonville's apartment. I inquired as to how they would be able to get past the militiamen at the entrance to the building, and past other persons in the courtyard without being observed. C

(U) Michela stated that in 1939, while in New York, Faymonville had told him how to bring people into the building without being observed. General Faymonville had told him to hide them in the back seat of his car so that the NKVD agents outside would not observe them, and then to drive right up to the back door so that they could slip out of the car and into the building unobserved. Michela insisted that he had watched Faymonville and noticed that Faymonville usually parked his car close to the door. In view of the fact that General Michela and through him Ambassador Standley and Admiral Duncan were so vitally concerned in this matter, I agreed to attempt a surveillance with sound equipment. This was after Michela had informed me that the Ambassador was "one-hundred per cent" behind the investigation. Michela requested the Ambassador for the apartment immediately under that occupied by Faymonville, and he later informed me that the Ambassador promised that that apartment would be made available to me within a short time. [redacted] However,

Admiral Duncan, the Naval Attache, had already gone to Faymonville and suggested that all of the Lend-Lease personnel "get out" of the building, as they are receiving \$20.00 per day per diem, in addition to high salaries on which they receive a 45% bonus as exchange relief. At this time the writer telegraphed Washington requesting sound equipment, and on January 24th a cable was received advising that the equipment was en route to Moscow. C

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(U) During succeeding weeks General Michela constantly advised me that apartment #7 would soon be available. However, it became evident that he was having difficulties in securing it. General Faymonville informed the Ambassador that he would give up apartment #5, in which Major Cook was living, and later [redacted] but that he would not give up apartment #7, the apartment which was needed for the surveillance, because "he wanted his clerks near the office where they could hear the telephone ring". In the end, Faymonville refused to release apartment #7, and the Ambassador was hesitant to make further demands for it. C

(U) On March 13, Michela wished to know whether I could use apartment #11, the one immediately over Faymonville's quarters, and I assured him that I could not use it. I knew that it would be impractical to use apartment #11 because of the structure of the building, the thickness of the walls, and the difficulty of getting at a surface on which a contact microphone could be used. However, apartment #11 was available and when the equipment arrived on March 26th, the writer agreed to at least attempt to make a surveillance C

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from that apartment. However, as had been previously suspected, the construction of the building was such that microphones could not be used from that point. No person other than the writer knows what attempts were made to install microphones to pick up sound from Faymonville's apartment. The flooring was torn up in several spots over the General's apartment. During the construction of the building, rubbish had been dumped between the floors and it was necessary to clean this out before work could proceed. Thereafter it developed that the plaster on the ceilings of Faymonville's rooms is made with wood chips and rubbish mixed into it, and that it is possibly four inches thick. As a result, the plaster does not conduct sound waves and contact microphones were of no value. An unsuccessful attempt was made to cut through the plaster to a point where the structure would convey sound.

(U) There are several air shafts along the wall in the living room of apartment #11, but all of these served merely to provide a current of air under the floor of that apartment. The shafts do not connect in any way with apartment #9, the one in which Faymonville was living. As a result, the surveillance with sound equipment was not a success.

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(U) On January 29, 1943, General Michela reported the following occurrence: He stated that on the previous night the Ambassador, General Faymonville, and several other officers of the staff had attended a party given by [redacted] the Soviet official who heads [redacted]

[redacted] Michela stated that he watched Faymonville very closely when he greeted [redacted] The two men "put their arms together" when they greeted each other and thereafter Faymonville spent the remainder of the evening talking with [redacted] a male ballet dancer. However, as far as Michela could see, Faymonville showed no improper affection for either man. As far as I know, neither man was ever seen to enter Faymonville's apartment and as far as I could ascertain, Faymonville never visited their homes. I have been at social functions when [redacted] was present. Men gather in corners and talk about [redacted] and those other persons who associate rather closely with him, but I have never observed Faymonville show him any particular attentions.

(U) At 1:30 A. M. on February 9th, General Michela telephoned me and stated that a few moments before he had received a telephone call for "the boy friend". At his request I immediately proceeded to his apartment and he related the following story: From December 17, 1941 to February 20, 1942, General Faymonville occupied apartment #4, which is at present General Michela's apartment. Faymonville informed Michela that he had had installed a telephone, the number of which was the same as the one he had had when he

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 14 -

was Attache from 1934 to 1939. [] had had all phones in the apartment taken out at the time of the evacuation.) General Faymonville requested Michela to immediately advise him if any calls came in on the telephone. No calls had been received until a few minutes before 1:30 A. M. on this date, when a woman telephoned and asked for Faymonville. Michela requested her to leave her telephone number and told her that he would locate Faymonville and have him call her back. He immediately contacted me and wished to know what he should do. I felt positive that the call was from one of the girls who had formerly been in close association with []

[] I told him to immediately call the woman (telephone number []) and to tell her to come to the apartment immediately. Michela called the woman, who gave her name as []. He told her that Faymonville was not available and that she could call me at my telephone at two o'clock the following afternoon. This she agreed to do. The following day I met her in front of the National Hotel and positively identified her as []

[] Faymonville was only a name to her and she knew nothing about him. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) During the six months that I was in Moscow, I was present at many frank conversations engaged in by members of Faymonville's staff and members of the other missions there, at which times Faymonville and every type of sex subject were discussed, but at no time have I heard any specific reference made to any immoral conduct by General Faymonville. If Faymonville were engaging in any perverted conduct, or if he had ever engaged in such conduct and it were known to persons who are now on the Embassy staff in Moscow, I feel positive that I would have heard it. The only member of Faymonville's staff whom I have felt free to directly question in regard to Faymonville's character has been [] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [] dislikes Faymonville and I believe that he and I know each other well enough so that if he knew anything adverse about Faymonville, he would have told me so privately. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) However, the strongest statement which he has made is: "Everyone knows that Faymonville avoids women and that he seems queer. Perhaps that is why he likes Cook and [] so much". (Cook and [] are two of Faymonville's officers whom [] dislikes.) "However, he is not queer in the way that he would like young boys. He is small and petty in his ways, but that is all." ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Class is in a better position today to know what Faymonville's actions are than anyone else in the Embassy, and that is the strongest statement which he would make. ~~C~~

(U)

General Moral Conditions:

The original charges in this case state that during General Faymonville's administration of Lend-Lease in Moscow, the office has virtually been turned into a house of prostitution. Ever since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia in 1934, our Embassy there has had a questionable reputation. Moscow is regarded as the city of "free love". I have visited every American Mission in Europe, the Near East, and the Americas, and at almost every post when Moscow is mentioned the discussion turns to morals in Moscow. Men visiting Moscow expect to be entertained, and during the past year and a half there have been many visitors; the crew of Wendell Wilkie's plane, General Polletto Bradley, his staff and crew, General Elmer Adler and his crew, General Patrick J. Hurley and his crew, the Rubber Mission..... There is a regular routine for entertaining visitors to Moscow; cocktails at 5:00, ballet at 6:30, dinner at 9:30, and women guests later in the evening. There is a circle of women who constantly telephone the Embassy asking to be invited. These are the same women who have been visiting the Embassy quarters over a period of years. They all belong to the same group. They are all under the control of and report to the NKVD. ~~C~~

(U)

During the intermissions of the ballet, it is customary to walk in a circle in the lobby. Here the same girls are to be found waiting to be picked up. Usually they are successful in attaching themselves to some foreigner during the course of the evening and usually they accompany him to his room. The usual restraint of public opinion does not operate in Moscow. Liquor is plentiful, having been shipped into the Embassy by the caseload, and as a result from time to time certain apartments in the Embassy resemble a brothel. I am told that the highest point in this type of activity was reached in Kuibyshev during December, 1941, when "no one was sober for a month". During the three months visit of General Bradley and the seventeen members of his staff, during 1942, the Lend-Lease quarters on Klebney Street are said to have been the scene of wild orgies. General Bradley himself is said to have engaged in these activities and he and the members of his staff reportedly made themselves the whore masters of Moscow. The place was called "Ollie's Stables". A song was composed "Empty saddles in the Olson corral who do we ride tonight". One of the men with the urge to create made a plaque as the official sign of the house: crossed penises with a vagina in the background. However, General Faymonville personally ~~C~~

(U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 16 -

had nothing to do with these affairs. When it reached the point that more women were eating breakfast at Klebney than men, Faymonville issued an order that no women were to remain at Klebney overnight.

(U)

The members of Faymonville's staff are not above censor. [redacted]

Major John Cook has a close associate in [redacted] a dancer, although she is not as constant a visitor as [redacted]

(U)

All of these facts, and more, are known to every officer in the Embassy and they are not viewed with disapproval. The members of the Lend-Lease Mission are open to greater criticism in this regard than other persons in Moscow because they have had more time for this type of activity. Ninety per cent of the time the members of Faymonville's Mission have nothing to do. One officer could probably handle all of the work for the Mission, yet it has on its staff one General, one Colonel, four Majors, two Captains, five "Experts" and twenty-seven Soviet employees. The Americans are receiving high salaries (some of them \$6,500 a year) plus 45% exchange relief, plus \$20.00 per day per diem and free quarters in which to live. They have more money, more whisky, and more women than they know how to handle discreetly.

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(U)

There are other persons on the diplomatic staff, however, who are subject to the same criticisms. [redacted]

This type of conduct is seldom criticized. It is known to the officials and condoned. Perhaps it can be explained by the expression which is frequently heard and which General Michela has used in describing the situation - "A man who won't fuck won't fight". On the whole, conditions

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 17 -

in the Embassy in Moscow are neither better nor worse now than they have been over a period of years, except that now there is no known homosexual activity.

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(U) This investigation was originally based on information received [redacted] The conditions described above are not limited to American circles, but the same situation exists in the British Military Mission and the R.A.F. Mission in Moscow. In fact, the current scandal in Moscow and in Archangel is that [redacted]

(C) [redacted] During the six months that I was in Moscow, General Michela was frequently informed of the progress being made in this investigation. Through him, Admiral Standley and Admiral Duncan were also kept informed. It was through Michela's request that the investigation was extended over this period of time, in the hope that some evidence of value would be uncovered. During this period I associated with every group in the American Embassy, as well as with those British and Soviet persons who might be in possession of some information. Except as given above, no evidence has been uncovered which would prove the charges in this case. However, it must be remembered that there is a feud in Moscow, that General Michela and General Faymonville are not on speaking terms, and that General Faymonville knows that his every move is being watched by his many enemies who are probing his past and present life in an attempt to find some grounds on which he could be removed. Under these circumstances it is of course unlikely that he would jeopardize his position by engaging in activity such as that of which he has been suspected.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 17, 1943

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THE DIRECTOR

For the past week Agent Beck has been trying to secure for you the original telegrams prepared by and submitted to the State Department by Admiral William Standley describing the press conferences which Mr. Joseph E. Davies recently held in Moscow. However, due to circumstances, his contact at the State Department has been unable to secure the telegrams for him, and rather than delay longer, he has prepared the attached memorandum for you. When the original telegrams are secured, they will be forwarded to you immediately. No one at the State Department was informed as to why Agent wished the cables in question.

Other memoranda which have been prepared by Agent and which are being typed and which will be forwarded to you within the next few days are:

The History, Organization and Methods of the Soviet Political Police.

Labor in the Soviet Union.

The "Four Freedoms" in the Soviet Union.

A Collection of 200 Soviet War Posters.

The Rationing and Availability of Food and Consumers Goods in Moscow, 1943.

The Civilian Defense of Moscow

Round the World with the F.B.I.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Respectfully,

RECORDED-INDEXED

283 50 4 07 64 123 Ladd

RECORDED

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

9/24/43 678

64-4568-29
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 12 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-79 BY 2333 Gm/76

77 OCT 14 1943

July 12, 1943

MR. JOSEPH E. DAVIES IN MOSCOW, 1943

While in Russia recently, Mr. Joseph E. Davies, the personal representative of the President, held what the Ambassador to that country is reported to have described as the "most amazing press conference" he had ever heard. In order to understand the full importance of the statements which Davies made on that occasion, it is necessary to know something of the conflict which had been going on in American diplomatic circles in Moscow prior to his arrival there.

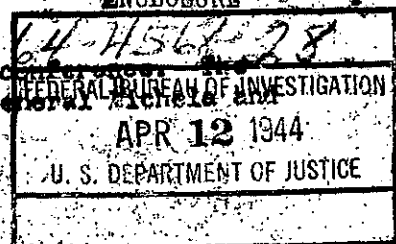
As is well known to many persons, the various American representatives stationed in Moscow disagree in their views on the failure of the Soviets to cooperate with the various American and British diplomatic representatives. Admiral William Standley, the Ambassador, together with Brigadier General Joseph A. Nichols and Admiral Jack Duncan, his attaches, on the one side, disagree with the views of Brigadier General Philip H. Faymonville, the head of the American Lend-Lease Mission to the Soviet Union. Faymonville reportedly is backed by Davies, under whom he served as Military Attache while Davies was Ambassador in Moscow. All of the American reporters in Moscow, among them [redacted] are said to be on the side of the Ambassador and his aids. For some time before Davies' arrival there had been conferences between Nichols and Duncan and the newsmen, and during the week of May 5 an agreement was reportedly reached that they would interview Faymonville at what was to be "the most difficult hour Faymonville has ever had". When information was received that Davies was coming to Moscow with a personal letter from the President to Stalin, it was widely rumored that the entire trip was a publicity stunt to advertise the motion picture "Mission to Moscow". One of the reporters stated that he "knew" that Davies had been pressing the President for such a trip for some time.

Late on the afternoon of May 19, Davies' plane arrived at the Moscow airport. Within half an hour he was said to have rushed the film of his picture to the Kremlin for a preview. There was a rumor that he had brought with him dozens of copies of "Mission to Moscow" in the hope that people would ask him for autographed copies; it was more or less agreed that no one would ask him for one. On the morning of the 21st, Davies reportedly spent three hours in conference with Generals Faymonville and Burns, and at noon on that day he held a luncheon for Standley, Duncan, Nichols, Faymonville and Burns, at which he allegedly ignored protocol and requested Faymonville and Burns to sit with him at his end of the table, while the Ambassador and his two attaches remained at the other end. The Military Attache later described the luncheon as "awful".

RECORDED & INDEXED

On the following day Davies held the press conference. Various reporters had been in constant contact with General Nichols and

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



Admiral Duncan, and apparently Davies did not know that they had been primed for the occasion. According to reports, the first hour of the conference was "smooth". Davies mentioned the speech he had made at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Stalingrad a few days before. [] asked him whether he remembered what he had said on that occasion, and Davies immediately drew from his inside pocket ten prepared copies of his speech and distributed them. Thereafter he is said to have inquired whether there were any Russian reporters present, and drew from his other pocket copies of the speech which had been translated into Russian. By this time the various correspondents allegedly were smiling at each other.

After Davies had said a number of complimentary things about the Soviets, [] opened the attack by asking why it was that the Soviets, claiming to be our allies, gave our diplomatic representatives so little cooperation or information. Davies reportedly replied that the Soviets are under no obligation to give our authorities information and that if he were in the position of the Russians he would not give these "underlings" any information, referring by inference to the Military and Naval Attaches. He made the statement that our President is receiving all the information we wish. To this [] took exception and stated that we are receiving practically no information. Davies asked [] how he knew this, and [] not wishing to mention Michels's name, replied that he had talked to Generals Eisenhower and Maxwell and that he knew from them that the Russians are not giving us the information we want. Davies replied that the President is kept informed, that he knew this to be a fact as he frequently discusses Soviet relations with the President.

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Certain of the reporters allegedly made the statement that they felt that our Military and Naval Attaches should be receiving greater cooperation and more information, to which Davies replied, according to Michels, that the reporters and anyone else who tries to secure information concerning the Soviets, are "traitors".

One of the American correspondents wished to know why General Martell (head of the British Military Mission) after all the pressure which the British Government has brought to bear on the Soviet Government, has not been given the military information which the British want, and Davies reportedly replied that if he were the Chief of Staff of the British Army he would "court martial Martell", a statement which created a sensation, particularly with the two British reporters who were present.

Davies allegedly stated that our one duty is to give all the equipment possible to the Soviets and not to ask any questions. He

repeatedly used the word "tolerance", which, according to Michels, is a word frequently used by Faymonville, which indicated that he was doing little more than using the words and ideas of General Faymonville. A heated argument is said to have taken place between [redacted] and Davies after which Davies allegedly avoided the most pointed questions with the remark, "Boys, you know I can't stand this . . . my stomach!" The reference to his "stomach trouble" did not improve his standing in the eyes of the press, for the rumor in Moscow was that his ills were all mental - a form of escapism.

Admiral Standley, who was present during the press conference, is said to have enjoyed it thoroughly, "chuckling and winking" at the reporters from time to time. Members of the press later told each other that they had never heard anything like it before, and the Ambassador in discussing it with his Military Attache, reportedly described it as "the most amusing press conference" he had ever heard.

Immediately after the conference, the reporters gathered in Admiral Duncan's apartment, and an agreement was made under which they were to secure additional ammunition for a second conference. Davies was reported as worried about the very poor impression which he obviously had made upon the press, and he had invited [redacted] to another conference. The Ambassador gave his approval, and Michels released to [redacted] detailed information concerning the failure of the Soviet Liaison Office to give us the information concerning the common enemy which the United States Army has repeatedly requested.

The second press conference was held on the afternoon of May 22. At that time Davies is said to have changed his position completely. He is said to have opened the interview with the statement that he had been completely mistaken in his statements of the day before, "and so, boys, what can I do?"

[redacted] explained to him how the Soviets are failing to cooperate, and they are said to have told him that he had been misinformed, which was indirectly an accusation of Faymonville. [redacted] is said to have told him, "The trouble is that men like you, [redacted] and Wilkie come here for a couple of days and think that you see it all. We have been here for a couple of years and know that the situation is otherwise."

When given the information which [redacted] had secured from the Military Attache, Davies allegedly remarked, "If Stalin knew that somebody would be shot!" He is said to have stated, "One of the reasons I am here is to look into conditions." He stated that he

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would talk with Duncan and Nichols that night, inferring that he would take the matter up with them. He did see them that evening at the ballet, but he made no mention of the problem, and when he returned to Washington on May 29 he had made no known efforts to investigate the situation.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



LCB:fh

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 23, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-01-2006

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: The Influence of Brigadier General
Philip R. Faymonville on Soviet
American Military Relations.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

CLASS. BY SP1GSKC
DATE OF REVIEW 12/14/82

[redacted] today informed me that during the past
few days he has been in contact with [redacted]
[redacted] the Military Intelligence Service. (U)

[redacted] informed [redacted] that the position of Admiral William
Standley and General Joseph A. Michela has been greatly weakened by a
report which someone has submitted. [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that higher
officials feel that Michela "went too far" in some matter. He indicated
that Admiral Standley and General Michela may be recalled. This probably
refers to the report which the Bureau submitted to General Strong. (U)

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[redacted] also informed me that [redacted]
[redacted] and is in difficulty because Faymonville has submitted a very adverse re-
port concerning him [redacted]
[redacted] He stated further that Admiral
Standley and General Michela have furnished [redacted] with statements praising
his work and condemning Faymonville for his unsympathetic attitude. (U)

Another matter which may be of interest and which was reported
by [redacted] is that the United States Air Force has for some time been trying
to send mechanics to Russia to work on Bell Aircraft products sent to that
country under Lend Lease. The Soviet Government has consistently refused
to give the men visas to enter the country. Recently, upon the advice
of some interested person, the head of Bell Aircraft sent a telegram direct
to Stalin asking for the visas and within the past few weeks Stalin sent
a personal reply assuring Mr. Bell that the visas would be granted. The
visas have now been received and the men will soon leave for Russia. (U)



REASON FOR REVIEW
DATE OF REVIEW

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R456 OCT 19 1961

Respectfully,

Beck

Special Agent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 15 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DO NOT FILE. RETURN AT ONCE TO SIS (U)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
August 27, 1943

CLASS. BY ~~SP1GSKJC~~

DATE OF REVIEW ~~DAAR~~
~~12/14/82~~

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Re: PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephone call from [redacted]
[redacted] of the Bureau dated June 14, 1943 concerning the above individual
and requesting that contacts be made in subject's neighborhood and among
his business contacts to determine whether there is any information avail-
able in San Francisco indicating that subject is a sexual pervert. (C)

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(U) Enclosed is a report of Special Agent [redacted] of
this office dated August 23, 1943 covering investigation conducted by this
office. It will be noted that there was no information developed indicating
that subject is a sexual pervert. On the contrary, some of the contacts
who had lived with subject in 1918 were very strong in their belief that
subject could not possibly be a person of this sort, and yet it is pointed
out that when he was in Vladivostok in 1918 he had private quarters apart
from the other officers. Explanations for his maintenance of these quarters
are given which could very possibly be logical explanations. (C)

(U) The General is described by several persons as reticent and
aloof and by all of his contacts as being entirely disinterested in women.

(U) During the investigation by the San Francisco Field Office, it
was thought that the best possibility of ascertaining the nature of subject's
character arose out of the fact that he maintained separate quarters in
Vladivostok. It will be noted in the report that three of the contacts were
questioned pointedly regarding his maintenance of this apartment and did not
indicate that subject was perverted. (C)

(U) This is brought to the attention of the Bureau on the possibility
that it could be pointed out to any other field division offices conducting
investigations in this case. Apparently there were a considerable number of
officers residing in the general barracks and thus it is possible that several
such officers will be interviewed by other field divisions if there is any
other investigation being conducted in this case.

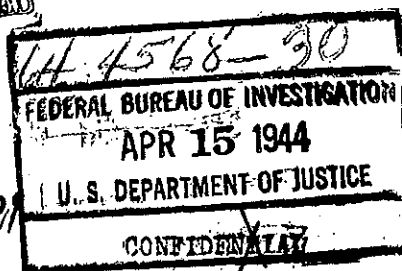


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DATE OF REVIEW 3-5-89

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Letter to the Director
Re: PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE
Information Concerning

August 27, 1943
Page 2

During the investigation of the case it was learned that other individuals were acquainted with the subject and their names are being supplied to the Bureau below in the event it is desired that they be interviewed. No attempts have been made to locate them or interview them by the San Francisco Field Office because of the discreet nature of the investigation and the fact that they are obviously not residing within this field division. b2 b6 b7C b7D

On page 3 of the report [redacted] stated that he met subject at a cocktail party given by [redacted]

On the same page is mentioned a [redacted] He is a possible source.

[redacted] advised that upon his return to the United States from his trip to Russia he was talking to a close acquaintance of his who was shortly to take a trip there and he gave him a letter of introduction to General FAYMONVILLE. This individual is [redacted]

Although not set out in the report, [redacted] advised agents of this office that a Lieutenant Colonel FRANK BRIZINA (or BRAZINO), Philippine Scouts, Retired, was a very close acquaintance of FAYMONVILLE and should know his personal character. He said that BRIZINA retired in 1936 and probably could be located through the War Department or the Presidio in San Francisco.

[redacted] also recommended contacting Colonel JAMES S. WILSON, U. S. Army, retired in about 1922. If living, he is probably in Washington or Oregon. He was a medical officer and was the First Sergeant of the expedition to Vladivostok. He was in close contact with subject for over a year. [redacted] also said that General EICHELBERGER, presently on active duty with the U. S. Army in the South Pacific, might have some information regarding subject.

On page 10 of the report reference is made to an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, issue of July 29, 1943. In the article the author, DEMAREE COUGHIE BESS, states that he knew the General for some 17 years. It is suggested that possibly the Bureau might desire to interview Mr. BESS. In the same article, the author mentions [redacted] who called on General FAYMONVILLE frequently for news. This name is also suggested as a possible source for further contact if the Bureau sees fit to do so.

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DATE 3-5-79 BY 2333 GAO/SP

Letter to the Director
Re: PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE
Information concerning

August 27, 1943
Page 3

[redacted] suggested that an interview be had with [redacted] at the time they were all attached to the Siberian Expedition at Vladivostok. He stated that it was his recollection that the then [redacted] was quite close to General FAYMONVILLE.

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In addition to the sources mentioned above, there are presently two individuals in San Francisco who would undoubtedly be able to furnish considerable information about the subject. However, due to the very discreet nature of this inquiry they were not contacted. [redacted] mentioned on page 9 of the report, [redacted]

[redacted] It is believed that he is perhaps too friendly with General FAYMONVILLE to approach on an inquiry of this type.

The other individual is Mr. J. B. LEVINSON, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. Mr. LEVINSON has been associated with this company for 30 some years and was very well acquainted with subject's family and, as stated in the report, has closely followed the career of General FAYMONVILLE.

[redacted] advised that every time subject comes to town he makes it a point to see [redacted] and that [redacted] has told him on many occasions that he hears from General FAYMONVILLE. Because of this close association between [redacted] and General FAYMONVILLE it is not deemed advisable to contact him.

A check of the San Francisco indices indicates but one reference to subject. This is in the case entitled [redacted] was, et al, Espionage - R, report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2-6-43 at New York City. None of the information contained in that report is being set forth inasmuch as that information is in the possession of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

GAB:DMR

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-79 BY 2333 GAT/fv

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

SF FILE NO. 62-2349

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 8-23-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/14-23; 6/26-30; 7/1-3; 7/8-10; 7/19-21; 8/3, 4, 20/43	REPORT MADE BY dmr
TITLE PHILLIP R. FAYMONVILLE			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject Brigadier General in U.S. Army; present Lease-Lend Administrator to Russia, now residing in Moscow. Highly reliable and responsible individuals interviewed and describe subject as splendid man, delightful personality, cultured, excellent musician, student of military affairs, reticent, and a man who never interested self in opposite sex. No derogatory information as to moral character developed.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Telephone call from Bureau to San Francisco June 14, 1943.

Teletype from San Francisco to Bureau dated June 20, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

advised Special Employee of the following:

A report dated January 29, 1943 showed that subject was born in 1886, is single, and rented a home at 2746 Filbert Street for which he paid \$110 a month for rent. He is a graduate of West Point and took graduate work at the Army War College. He attended Stanford University from

APPROVED AND FORWARDED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE 64-4568-30	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED & INDEXED
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Memorandum to file - 11/1/43

Op. 1

R456 OCT 19 1961

7-2034

San Francisco file 62-2349

1905 to 1907. At the time of the report he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army and had been in the Army for approximately 30 years. This source also advised that an article appeared in the San Francisco newspaper, The Call Bulletin, of January 20, 1939, stating that subject was a native of San Francisco and had been the Military Attache at the American Embassy in Moscow since 1934 and that he was being transferred to the Headquarters of the First Corps Area in Boston, Massachusetts. The article also mentioned that he was an ordnance officer in the Presidio of San Francisco from 1920 to 1922 and that while in the Army he had spent considerable time in Siberia and Japan.

An article dated January 30, 1942 which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle reflects that he was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in charge of all Lend-Lease shipments to Moscow. He is reportedly the son of the late San Francisco Supervisor BERNARD FAYMONVILLE. The article went on to state that about 10 years ago General FAYMONVILLE forecast the growing military strength of Russia although conservative military leaders in this country scoffed at the value of his report. At the time of the writing of the article he was Lend-Lease Representative, having been sent there in September of 1941 with the American Supply Mission. The article described him as quiet spoken, personable, a bachelor, a close friend of many Russian military leaders, and a man who had mastered the Russian language, customs, politics, and history. He is reportedly an expert on weapons.

Through a confidential source it was determined that subject's name does not appear in the confidential files maintained in the Morals Division of the San Francisco Police Department.

[redacted] was contacted by Special Agent [redacted] and advised that in his opinion [redacted] would probably be able to furnish some definite information regarding subject.

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[redacted] was contacted by the reporting agent and he advised that he had known the FAYMONVILLE family [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he did not know subject very well and that his only knowledge of him was through having seen him occasionally [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the subject came from a very fine family and a family that enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. Prior to his death, the elder FAYMONVILLE was very prominent in business, civic, and social activities in San Francisco and was well regarded. Subject had one brother, who left the United States and went to Mexico to work in some capacity, the exact nature of which was not known to this source. While there, this brother, who took to drinking quite heavily, subsequently died as a result of alcoholism.

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[redacted] advised further that General FAYMONVILLE was considered to be quite a cultured gentleman, a good student, and an accomplished musician. [redacted] stated that [redacted] and that he would talk to his brother and obtain further information. [redacted]

[redacted] subsequently advised, after talking to his brother, that his brother's acquaintance with the General was during [redacted]. He stated that at that time he was considered studious and a boy interested in music. He was not a very good mixer and did not join with the others in the neighborhood. He was reticent and preferred to remain alone with his music and studies. [redacted] advised that his brother furnished him with the names of some other individuals who might know something of the General's background and these individuals were contacted and information furnished by them is set out herein.

[redacted] was contacted and advised he knew subject's family well, that he knew nothing derogatory regarding the family, that the family enjoyed an excellent reputation, that he does not know subject at all but simply met him at one time in 1933 or 1934. [redacted]

[redacted] He recalled only that subject was "gracious and gentlemanly".

[redacted] advised reporting agent that in 1937 [redacted]

[redacted] told him that when he reached Moscow he should contact General FAYMONVILLE inasmuch as he would be able to assist this source in making his trip pleasant and interesting.

[redacted] stated that upon his arrival in Moscow he sought out General FAYMONVILLE and that during the four days he was in Moscow most of this time was spent with the subject. His impression of the subject was that

he was very well liked by the Russian government officials. He observed that the subject was very well versed in the customs of the Russian people and that he spoke their language fluently. He impressed this source as being a man of very fine qualities and high moral character. He appeared to be a bit quiet and retiring but was always gentlemanly, courteous, and congenial. He did not meet any close friends of the subject during this time nor did he hear or see anything that would indicate anything derogatory regarding the General's moral character.

This source advised that about two years ago, when General FAYMONVILLE was in [redacted] he was entertained by a [redacted] at a small luncheon [redacted]

[redacted] He stated he cannot recall anything unusual at his meeting at the luncheon and that his impression of him at that time was that he was a very clean-cut and dependable person although he appeared to be mild mannered and a bit reticent. This source advised that he had recently been discussing subject with [redacted] [redacted] had advised him that he had heard that subject was being considered for the post of Ambassador to Russia. This source advised that [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by the reporting agent. He advised that he knew General FAYMONVILLE [redacted]

[redacted] described him as being a very charming man, fond of music, intellectual, discriminating in taste, and at that time one of the younger, more enthusiastic officers. His greatest emotional interest seemed to be concentrated in his love for music. He was a man who evidenced extreme interest in the personalities of people with whom he would come in contact. He was interested in personalities as such and not in individuals as men or women. He further described the subject as a very democratic person and one who becomes excessively enthusiastic about music. He said the only criticism he might make of his personality would be his excessive exhibition of enthusiasm on any subject in which he might be interested and that in his conversation he strives, through this enthusiasm, to convince his listeners of his point of view. He believes that this trait is genuine and not an affectation for the purpose of conversation. He said he considers him to be the same type of a man as is Ambassador BULLIT.

This source stated that he knew BULLIT quite well and that he had always thought of Ambassador BULLIT and General FAYMONVILLE as being two very similar characters and personalities. In response to a direct question, this source stated that he believed General FAYMONVILLE could be placed in any high or important governmental position and that he would not in any way bring any discredit to this government through his actions.

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He stated that the last time he saw General FAYMONVILLE was in [redacted] He stated that they had a very pleasant evening [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he and his wife were also extremely interested in music and cultural topics and that the conversation of the entire evening was more or less devoted to subjects in that category.

Inasmuch as [redacted] has set out below information indicating that subject obtained a separate and more-or-less private apartment across from the general barracks in Vladivostok occupied by the staff officers of the American Expeditionary Forces to that city in 1917 and 1918, he [redacted] was questioned concerning the maintenance of such separate and private quarters by subject. It was pointed out to him that it was known to interviewing agents that subject maintained this separate apartment and he was asked whether there was any inference made by anyone to his knowledge or whether there was any other statement or act of any of the persons at Vladivostok which would indicate to him that any of the activities in the private quarters of subject were irregular in any manner. The source advised that there was absolutely nothing ever said or done to indicate to him that there were any irregularities committed in those quarters, and that the thought never entered his mind that there might possibly have been such. He reiterated his general opinion of subject as set out above and added that the rooms in the general barracks are very small and thinly partitioned and that subject's actions in obtaining a separate, private room in which to play the piano was very normal.

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[redacted] General FAYMONVILLE. His impression of him was that he was very capable in that he was practically in charge of the American Embassy in Moscow at that time because Ambassador DAVIES was away. FAYMONVILLE impressed him as being a very polished officer who possessed a delightful personality and whose interests in addition to his job were cultural subjects, with particular emphasis on music. He stated that from his brief acquaintance with him that he was certainly a FAYMONVILLE booster.

Since [redacted] this source stated that he had seen FAYMONVILLE [redacted] however he had not had occasion to engage in any lengthy conversation with him. He recalled attending a luncheon given by [redacted] at which [redacted] was present, however he did not recall any unusual occurrences which took place at the luncheon.

A week or so after [redacted] was first contacted, he advised reporting agent that he had been having luncheon at his club with some gentlemen at which time the name of General FAYMONVILLE came up in the conversation and during the conversation [redacted] mentioned the fact that he had spent some time [redacted] with General FAYMONVILLE.

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[redacted] was subsequently contacted and advised that he knew General FAYMONVILLE [redacted]

[redacted] became impressed with subject's fairness and judgment. While in Vladivostok FAYMONVILLE entertained a good deal and was generally very well liked by all the officers. He was considered by all an excellent pianist and a student of the Russian language and Russian customs and traditions. [redacted] considers him to be as capable an officer and as fine a gentleman as he has ever known. He is a man who possesses a background of culture and refinement and has a delightful personality. The last time [redacted] saw General FAYMONVILLE was in [redacted]

[redacted] This source was very generous in his praise of General FAYMONVILLE and repeatedly remarked that he was a fine gentleman, discreet, unselfish, and helpful. He was reportedly very helpful to the Russian Army, tried to encourage them, and reportedly told his fellow officers that Russia was a coming country and that the possibilities of the future of the Russian Army should be recognized.

It was pointed out to [redacted] that it was known to reporting Agent that subject had private quarters across the street from the general quarters occupied by the staff officers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Vladivostok in 1918. He was asked whether there were ever any indications by statements or acts of anyone in the settlement that there were any irregularities committed in those quarters. The source said that there were none and that he never dwelt upon the possibility as to whether there was any misconduct in those quarters. Further, he said that in his mind it is "incomprehensible" that subject would ever engage in any improper actions and that he is definitely certain that subject is not perverted in any manner. He said that he recalls that the subject lived with his staff officers and because he liked music he obtained an apartment away from the general quarters in order that he could play the piano and not disturb others who were working or sleeping in the general barracks. Various of the staff officers attended his recitals as well as the commanding general and several other very well-regarded Russians. The quarters were also used from time to time to entertain visiting American notables.

[redacted] was contacted by Special Agent [redacted] and advised that he was acquainted with subject [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he knew nothing of subject's past life which could be considered detrimental and spoke very highly of the subject as of the time when he knew him well. He knew of no obstacle which would prevent him from occupying any important governmental position. He stated during the inquiry

that he believed the inquiry was based on the fact that he had heard a rumor to the effect that General FAYMONVILLE was being considered as a possible successor to Admiral STANDLEY, the present Ambassador to Russia.

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. This source, [redacted] advised that he was very friendly with the subject during [redacted].

[redacted] He stated that he believed that some War Department officials were a bit distrustful of General FAYMONVILLE because of his extreme sympathetic views toward Soviet Russia. During the interview, he made the statement that he would not be at all surprised if the present inquiry concerning FAYMONVILLE was not based upon the expression of these sympathetic views which FAYMONVILLE has always held for Russia and the Russian Army. He stated that he has heard from other Army officials, whose names he could not remember, that they, too, had heard such views expressed by General FAYMONVILLE.

[redacted] also stated that subject, although friendly with everyone, did not have any particular circle of friends during this period in Manila and that he always appeared very reserved and never made a confidant of anyone. He pursued the arts and music, and in his early days was an accomplished pianist. He stated that during the dull days following the armistice subject took an active interest in European affairs and Russian history. At this time he was serving as an officer of the Siberian Expedition and was stationed at Vladivostok. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that during his relationship with General FAYMONVILLE he noted that he never interested himself in women and remained very cool and indifferent towards them, and he attributed this to a low sex interest. However, in making this statement, he hastened to add that subject was not sexually perverted. He stated that he was rather surprised when he heard that subject had been elevated to the rank of Brigadier General because he did not consider subject a leader of men due to his rather aloof personality. In discussing his qualifications generally, he said that subject is not firm in his attitude and decisions in respect to things of interest to him and his country and that it is his opinion that when subject is dealing with the Russians, particularly, it is possible that he will not protect to the greatest extent the interests of the United States Government simply because of his very liberal attitude.

[redacted] said that there was one point of which he felt he should advise interviewing agents, although in so doing he wished to repeat that there is no inference that subject engaged in acts of sexual perversion. His point concerned the fact that while subject was at Vladivostok he rented an apartment in a building across the street from the general quarters occupied by staff officers. The source added that by an apartment he meant possibly two rooms, a parlor and possibly one other room. He said that he does not think the other room was a bedchamber. He said that this room was in a building or house

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occupied by another family or other families. He said that he wondered a little about subject's obtaining these private quarters but thought certainly that it was because he wished to entertain other people and to practice on a piano which he had in these quarters and that on two or three occasions he attended the recitals himself. The subject was a very accomplished musician and the other officers very much enjoyed the entertainment.

[redacted] stated that he first met General FAYMONVILLE [redacted]

At that time the source recalled that subject was an outstanding man in every respect, was considered brilliant and studious and a man who applied himself diligently to his work. He advised that subject was very fond of the opera and music and was an excellent pianist. [redacted] advised that subject did not frequent night clubs and engage in other forms of amusement as did the other officers, nor did he ever have any affairs with women. While in Manila in [redacted] subject engaged a Russian tutor to instruct him in the Russian language and customs and in that manner occupied most of his spare time. He was highly regarded by all the other officers at the post and on the death of the commanding officer he was temporarily in command of the post, although the command was ordinarily held by a Lieutenant Colonel. Subject was last seen by [redacted] in [redacted] and he assumed that subject has been in Russia since that date.

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During the inquiry, it was obvious that this source was under the impression that subject was being considered for a high diplomatic post. He stated that this government could not find a better man suited for the job of Ambassador to Russia. He stated that there was nothing in General FAYMONVILLE's background which would be an obstacle to his holding such a position. He stated that the man had no enemies of any kind to his knowledge. He believes that General FAYMONVILLE is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that he was well acquainted with subject but had not seen him in recent years. He stated [redacted] and remained friendly, although not intimate, in the ensuing years. [redacted] stated that while at [redacted] subject had a reputation for being a "sissy", but remarked that this was probably due to the subject's love for music and aversion to sports such as football and baseball.

[redacted] advised that subject was always very reticent, was a perfect gentleman, a distinguished pianist, and that there was nothing in his background that would discredit him in any way. He further stated that he and his friends were greatly surprised when subject attended West Point because they did not think he was suited for Army life. He explained this by saying that subject was never the aggressive type of person and in [redacted] opinion such a person would have difficulty in leading men.

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[redacted] was unable to offer any information regarding subject's political or sociological views other than to say that subject was extremely fond of Russia. [redacted]

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that subject had a loan, number PL44727, at the bank, which was incurred June 3, 1941 in the amount of \$5,400. It was to be reduced by 24 monthly payments of \$225 each. However, the loan was reduced by the following three payments:

July 1, 1941	\$ 250.00
July 10, 1941	4,814.56
July 11, 1941	360.44
	<u>\$5,425.00</u>

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The \$25.00 was probably interest which was paid for the use of the money during that period.

In the application for the personal loan there was a notation on it as follows: "Did not care to disclose purpose". The application further stated that the subject had been in the United States Army for 36 years and is single. Subject also has a trust account [redacted] which pays him \$200.00 per month. The securities which are held in this trust account were placed by General FAYMONVILLE as security for the aforementioned loan.

General FAYMONVILLE has a commercial account [redacted] however this account has been generally inactive and the balance as of July 23, 1943 was \$2,081.59.

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that subject maintained a commercial account at his bank and an examination of the records of this account would indicate that it is very inactive as regards withdrawals, and that the deposits consist usually of Treasury Department checks. The balance in this account on June 28, 1943 was \$5,678.46.

At the San Francisco Public Library, the 1942 edition of the Army Register gave the following information regarding General FAYMONVILLE:

"FAYMONVILLE, PHILLIP R. (03349) B - Calif.,
30 Apr 88.9 - M.A., Calif., B.S., U.S.M.A.,
12. Grad.: Army War College, 34, Army Ind.
Coll., 33, Chem. Warfare Sch., Fld. Officers
Course, 33."

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The reporting agent also examined the New York Times index for 1942-1943 and found the following references to General FAYMONVILLE:

"Ja 23 -- 12:2	Nominated Brigadier General
My 31, 1:5,6	Visit to U.S.S.R. Tank Base
Aug 5, 1:1	Rept. in charge of U.S. Shipments to U.S.S.R.
S 13, 7:4	Made Secretary to U.S. Mission to Moscow; will remain in Moscow as U.S. outpost link with U.S.S.R. Army.
O 3, 5:4	Heads U.S. Tech. Staff remaining in U.S.S.R. "

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The Reader's Guide at the San Francisco Public Library indicated a reference in the Saturday Evening Post issue of July 29, 1942. The title of this article was, "The General Called the Turn". The article was written by DEMAREE COUGHIE BESS. This article was read by the reporting agent and the following brief facts were noted therein:

The author of the article knew General FAYMONVILLE some 17 years ago, at which time the General was the military attache in Tokio. In such capacity he acted as our chief intelligence officer in Japan. BESS subsequently met him in Russia in 1934. AMBASSADOR BULLIT had said, according to the article, that subject was appointed to his Russian post because he knew more about Russia and the Russian language than anyone else in the United States Army. In one part of the article BESS described him as "his gracious manner is a cloak which conceals his extreme reticence". In describing the General as being a good intelligence officer, BESS refers to a conversation which he had with [redacted] of the Associated Press. [redacted] stated that he had called on FAYMONVILLE daily, however FAYMONVILLE never gave him any news. BESS continues in his article and states that he lived in the American Colony with FAYMONVILLE for 4 years and during that time he was never given any information by FAYMONVILLE. During the time that BESS was in Moscow he was accompanied by [redacted]

Other personal data contained in the article referred to the fact that the General was a musician, was quiet, un-photographed, and well traveled; further that during the years 1926 to 1934 the General studied military technics, music, and the Russian language. The last year he was in Washington, D.C., he served as personal aide to President ROOSEVELT. He also found time to take private lessons at the War College and at Georgetown University. The article also mentioned that General FAYMONVILLE took a course in Communism under [redacted]

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The reporting agent personally examined the Civil Records at the City Hall and the Criminal Records at the Hall of Justice, San Francisco, and found no record on General FAYMONVILLE.

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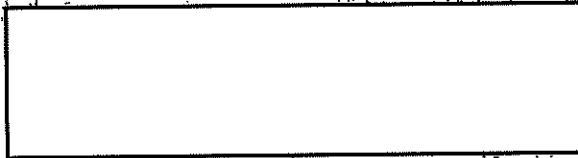
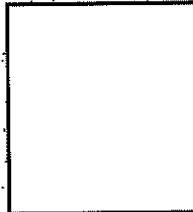
On July 9, 1943 the Bureau advised it had no information on [REDACTED]

Due to the discreet nature of this inquiry, no contact was had with [REDACTED]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

San Francisco file 62-2349

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (cont'd)



Retailers' Credit Association
San Francisco, California

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FILE

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

About Col. Faymonville

By Adam Lapin

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Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Nov. 22

DURING the Soviet-Finnish war, a newspaperman who specialized in military affairs told me that he had just talked to an American army officer who disagreed with the prevalent view that the Red Army was poorly led, poorly trained and poorly equipped. He told me that this officer had spent several years in the Soviet Union and was an expert on the Red Army. The name of the officer was Col. Philip R. Faymonville.

Faymonville was military attaché in Moscow between 1934 and 1939. During these years his ex-boss, former Ambassador William G. Bullitt, was whispering into the ear of every diplomat who would listen to him that the Red Army was worthless, that it had been demoralized by the purges. And during these same years Col. Faymonville was persistently cabling his superiors that the Red Army was a great fighting force.

In 1939, Col. Faymonville was recalled, and was given a routine ordnance job in San Francisco. But when the Soviet Union was attacked by the Nazis, it was discovered that while the War Department had plenty of experts who believed the Russians would collapse in six weeks it was remarkably devoid of any real factual information about the Red Army. President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins heard about Col. Faymonville and had him sent back to the Soviet Union. Later he was promoted to brigadier general and was placed in charge of all Lend-Lease aid in the Soviet Union.

Faymonville is back in this country, doing odd ordnance jobs. The silver star has been

stripped from his shoulder, and he has been demoted back to his permanent rank of colonel.

Col. Faymonville couldn't get along with Admiral Standley who didn't think much of the Soviet Union, and didn't care much who knew it. It is also no secret that he didn't get along with Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Michela, the military attaché in Moscow, and Rear Admiral Jack Duncan, the Naval attaché, who were said to share Standley's views. All four of the men mentioned above have now been recalled. And Michela, as well as Faymonville, has been demoted.

But I am by no means sure that the whole incident can be dismissed as one of those little inner-office quarrels which seem to take place not only in Washington agencies but also in American Embassies abroad.

It appears peculiarly inappropriate to have the one Army officer who was consistently right about the Red Army stationed temporarily at an ordnance center in Texarkana, Ark. And I cannot escape the feeling that the Faymonville incident ties in with evidence that the old prejudice against the Soviet Union still lingers on in the War Department.

WPB chairman Donald Nelson has returned to this country with lavish praise for the skill and planning of Soviet war production. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been unequivocal in hailing the spirit of cooperation shown by Molotov and Stalin.

But with notable exceptions like the magnificent film, *Battle of Russia*, the War Department has been strangely grudging in its praise for the Red Army.

Nelson emphasized that the Russians wanted to take him to the front and offered to show him anything he wanted to see. Maybe some of our Army officers would find that there is no dearth of information about the Red Army if they showed a willingness to learn instead of kicking around the one Army officer who was receptive and open-minded about the Soviet Union.

SEVERAL weeks ago the War Department gave a series of off-the-record talks on the world-wide military situation to congress and to a group of labor and industry leaders. The War Department has now made public an edited text of the speech given at these meetings given by Major Gen. George V. Strong, chief of military intelligence. And this speech shows a shocking failure to grasp the scope and importance of the Soviet offensives.

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This is a clipping from
page 6 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 23, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

NOT RECORDED
97 DEC 18 1943

General Strong concedes the incontestable fact that the Red Army has retaken a lot of territory, but he insists that "there is no evidence that German military power has materially decreased." As a matter of fact, he left the unmistakable impression that he thought the German Army was now stronger than at the start of the war.

It is perfectly true that General Strong and the War Department were trying to warn the American people against over-optimism and to prepare them for loss of life in new military operations. But one does not erase one misconception by creating another. One does not properly prepare the people for the sacrifices of coalition warfare by minimizing the great achievement of our Soviet Ally.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

at that time, July, 1941. [redacted]

[redacted] New York where she was interviewed by [redacted] upon his return to this country. She stated she could not recall making any such statement to General Michela although she claimed to have information which would have justified her making such a statement. [redacted] observed in his report that this woman possessed a poor reputation which casts some doubt on the reliability of her denial. (C)

(U) [redacted] report points out that there was a feud in Moscow between General Michela and General Faymonville which became so acute that the two refused to speak to one another. (C)

(U) INFORMATION FURNISHED WAR DEPARTMENT

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The results of the investigation conducted by [redacted] were incorporated in a memorandum and furnished to Major General George V. Strong in July, 1943. A few weeks later [redacted] informed [redacted] General Michela might be recalled. He said he obtained his information from [redacted] of the Military Intelligence Service. He indicated higher officials felt Michela "went too far" in some matter and [redacted] observed this probably referred to the report the Bureau had submitted to General Strong. (C)

(U) MICHELA'S DEMOTION

The ~~Daily Worker~~ for November 23, 1943, contained an article about Colonel Faymonville, praising his attitude toward the Soviet Union. The article mentioned that Michela and several others had been recalled and Michela, as well as Faymonville, demoted. There is no other information in the Bureau files to verify this occurrence or to definitely establish the reasons therefor. There is information indicating that Admiral Standley, Michela and others in the American Embassy at Moscow were extremely critical of the Russians' refusal to furnish information desired by the United States and Great Britain. They were also critical of Faymonville's outspoken friendship for the Russians and his actions in capitalizing on his ability to get along with the Russians by doing everything for them which he could, in sharp contrast to other American officials who wanted to get more for what they gave. [redacted] advised that Standley and Michela had kept the press representatives pretty well informed concerning the situation and their attitude toward it and Faymonville which may be another situation to which [redacted] was referring when he stated Michela "went too far." (C)

(U) Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/19/45

House Unit Expected to Probe Reds in Army High Spots

Removal of Michela As Chief of Soviet Branch of Intelligence To Be Looked Into

By WALTER TROHAN

Infiltration of Communists and Communist sympathizers into high places in the Army and Navy has been uncovered by members of the House subcommittee investigating the Army's reversion of established policy to allow Communists to receive commissions and hold highly confidential military posts.

When the committee resumes hearings this week it is expected to inquire into the removal of Col. Joseph A. Michela from his post as chief of the Soviet division of Army Intelligence.

Was He Anti-Red?

Members of the committee are prepared to ask the Army whether the colonel was dropped because he is anti-Communist.

The Daily Worker on March 4 reported that Colonel Michela had been quietly dropped from his post. The publication said he had been "more consistently wrong about the Red Army than any other War Department official."

Committee members also were studying the books of Victor Blakeslee, chief public relations officer for Admiral Nimitz. Blakeslee with his Russian-born wife, Irina Skariatina, has written a number of laudatory books on Russia.

Tells of Trip to Russia

In one, "New Worlds for Old," they describe a trip taken into the Soviet Union in 1934. On page 191 the book states: "A feeling of sadness had suddenly come over both of us as we straightened our things in the snug compartment . . . The giant electric station . . . had been the last to leave us. But its impression remained, bearing out the words of Lenin: 'Soviets, plus power, equals communism.'"

On page 193 Blakeslee took a sly dig at democracy in quoting a Soviet commissar as saying, "Here in the U.S.S.R., we think we have democracy, too . . . Democracy in fact, and not only in theory."

On page 194 he writes: "Here in Russia there is none of the luxury enjoyed by man in other countries, but definitely there is

of breasts has reached its lowest ebb in history."

And on page 195 Blakeslee writes: "Through superhuman effort, they are forging ahead, driving, working, fighting, in the greatest battle of our time. They have met the dawn successfully."

The subcommittee has learned that Raoul Browder, former special assistant to the Attorney General, who wrote a defense of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in a brief which was supposed to have opposed the ex-convict's petition for a writ of certiorari, is now a commissioned officer in the Army. Browder was convicted and jailed for passport fraud.

"Petitioner's crime did not involve moral turpitude, the brief said. 'He was not convicted of making a false statement,' the act made unlawful by the first portion of Section 220 and one which may likewise be regarded as perjury. It was not a Common Law crime; it does not injure the one to whom it is exhibited, and it does not directly injure the Government."

Others Under Scrutiny

Subcommittee members are expected to ask whether this officer, who wrote a defense for Browder when he was intrusted with a share in the latter's prosecution, may not have written the Army order opening officer ranks to Communists.

Others who are under subcommittee scrutiny are:

Capt. S. H. Blondheim, who was a contributor to the pro-Communist magazine New Currents.

S/Sgt. Sol Molofsky, recreation director of Wholesale and Warehouse Union Local 65 (CIO), which is reported Communist controlled. Molofsky is now a radio operator in a troop carrier command according to the Daily Worker of February 14.

Capt. Horace Truesdell, now in Italy, formerly president of Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., a Communist front organized reportedly to raise funds to supply Russia with farm machinery. He was also executive secretary of the Washington committee for aid to China, an alleged Communist front organization, which was denounced by Mrs. Roosevelt for attempting to divert funds to the National Committee for the Defense of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/4/82 BY SP1GSK/SC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: December 5, 1945

FROM : SAC - BOSTON

SUBJECT: COLONEL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
INFORMATION CONCERNINGDECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 GSK/JO
12/14/82

There is attached hereto, two photostatic copies of a letter written by Colonel PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE to [redacted] (M)

Colonel FAYMONVILLE, as is indicated thereon, is presently Director of Supply for the Army Service Forces, Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Georgia. Until very recently, he was Director of Supply and Lend Lease Aid in the Soviet Union, which position, Confidential Informant [redacted] understands he held from the time the Lend Lease program with Russia was initiated. (K)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

In the attached letter, Colonel FAYMONVILLE endorses Ella Winter's book, and has given her oral permission to use his endorsement in publicity for the book, issued by the Little Brown Company, Publishers. He has orally requested that no excerpts from the letter be used until he has had an opportunity to review them. (K)

In view of his statement, "The book ---- gives us the exact truth about our friends over there", it is interesting to note that copies of this book have been returned to the publishers by the Progressive Book Shops in Washington, D. C., and New York City. These book shops have advised the publisher that [redacted] book - "I Saw the Russian People" is so pointedly propaganda that they do not feel it will sell well. The Washington, D. C. Progressive Book Store has indicated that, in its opinion, the book is so obviously propaganda, that it might be necessary to label it as such and register as a propaganda agent, if one were to handle the book. (K)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that both of these book shops are, in her opinion, operated by the Communist Party as is the Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Massachusetts. (K)

No further inquiry is being conducted into this matter by the Boston Field Division. This Office is retaining one copy of this letter, together with the negative of the photostat, [redacted] (K)

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

BSG:MM

59 FEB 15 1946

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/fc
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPIES TO BUREAU

BOSTON FILE NO. 100-14840

SUBJECT: COLONEL PHILIP R. PAYMENT

DECL. BY SP1 BSKJO
ON 12/14/83

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2383 GAT/443-679
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64.7.1-38



ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PRP/iab

14 November 1945

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-01-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

Dear

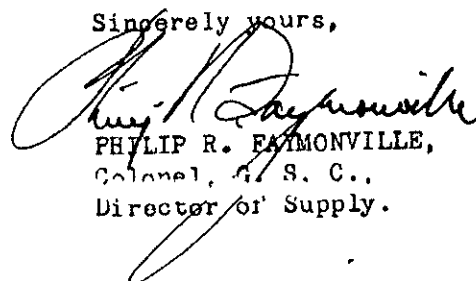
b6
b7C

They all spoke to me. In fact, they stretched out their hands and really showed me from the pages of your book. I know them all, and through the years have come to love them all. I hope your understanding descriptions will make for them a wide circle of friends.

You were very good to give me an opportunity of seeing your book, and I congratulate you on having been so successful in your mission. The book is exactly what we need at this moment - something which gives us the exact truth about our friends over there. Our orators are referring daily to the need for understanding, but we can understand only if true pictures are presented for people to study, and your book does do just that.

With kindest regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,


PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. C.,
Director of Supply.

c/o Little, Brown & Company,
Boston, Massachusetts

WAR DEPARTMENT
Director of Supply
HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND
Post Office Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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DATE 11-01-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

AIR MAIL



TO AVOID
FISOO

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b7C

[Redacted]
c/o Little, Brown & Company,
Boston, Massachusetts



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 12-6-45

Reference is made to my recent letter to the Bureau enclosing photostatic copies of letters endorsing [redacted] book [redacted] written by the above named person who was at one time in charge of American Lend-Lease Aid in Russia. (c)

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed photostatic copy of a second letter addressed to the publisher requesting that FAYMONVILLE not be quoted on his earlier letter. Q1

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GNT/fk 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89
BSG:md
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DECLASSIFIED BY SP-05 KBC
ON 12/14/82

RECORDED & INDEXED

CONFIDENTIAL 5-19-74

1946



ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PRF/iab

23 November 1946

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Little, Brown & Company,
34 Beacon Street,
Boston 6, Massachusetts

Dear [Redacted]

I'm sorry that I shall have to ask you not
to quote me with reference to the letter I wrote Ella
Winter after the publication of her fine book.

Sincerely yours,

Philip R. Fayonville
PHILIP R. FAYONVILLE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Director of Supply

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 QSK/JR
ON 12/14/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/pt 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

64-4562-23

CONFIDENTIAL

which would take the least shipping space—the finished product, or the machine that could make that product.

"But of the total of war material used by the Soviet Union against Hitler, no more than 5 percent was of foreign origin."

What is the most vivid and lasting impression General Faymonville retains from his 15 years in the Soviet Union?

"The unity of Soviet man," he said, "is the most impressive thing to be found there. The peoples of the Soviet Union have a vast sense of humanity, of kinship with all mankind."

"Add to this their vast tolerance and their intense curiosity about everything. They are even intensely curious about such American activities as flagpole sitting, though they drop such an interest when they find it is without meaning for Soviet life."

From this wealth of personal experience with the people of the Soviet Union, with her leaders in every walk of life, and his close study of Soviet intentions, General Faymonville knows the "get tough!" and "gang up on Russia!" schools of thought now dominating U. S. foreign policy are doomed to failure.

"Threats will not divert the Soviet Union from the path it has taken," he says. "The Soviet peoples are determined to take their place with the greatest nations of earth; and in this effort they have the complete support of the entire population."

Furthermore, the storms outridden by the Soviet government since its revolutionary birth in 1917 have given the Soviet peoples "supreme faith" in the ability of their government to win through all situations.

It may be that the American people, halting the present drive to war short of disaster, will see fit one day to recall General Faymonville to active duty. After all, he will not be 61 until April 30. General Douglas MacArthur is still on active duty in Japan at 68.

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THE WORKER

Date _____
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

A General Looks at the Soviet Union

General [redacted] R's military adviser, is a rarity among [redacted] brass. He spent 15 years in the Soviet Union and holds views that differ markedly from the current tale of "So [redacted]"

BY THE TIME of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, most of the military "experts" writing for American newspapers were on a diet of newsprint. They were eating the columns in which they had predicted "defeat of the Russians" in six weeks, then three months, then six months.

Fortunately for the American people, President Roosevelt did not have to rely on Hearst generals, Scripps-Howard masterminds and such profoundly warped military opinion as that purveyed by Hanson Baldwin in The New York Times. In the time of our country's greatest peril, he put his faith in the intelligence provided him by Philip X. Faymonville, then a colonel and military attache in the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, now Brigadier General Faymonville, retired.

Then, as now, everything General Faymonville reported as the result of a professional lifetime spent in the Soviet Union ran counter to the barrage of lies laid down daily in the commercial press. And of the situation today, in which "the Russian menace" has replaced "the yellow peril" as a daily source of scareheads, General Faymonville says: "There is no Napoleonism in the Soviet Union, no desire for the conquest of other peoples."

"After 1000 years of invasions, defense is today the Number One objective of the Soviet government, and they will not yield one point of that defense. But here is no such thing in the Soviet Union as hostility to other nations, or a desire for their conquest."

The general speaks such astringent truth, better of persons known to

four tours of duty in [redacted]. His 15 years of roving the great landbridge that links Europe to Asia, his knowledge of the Russian language, his study of history, all combine to make him something far different from Wall Street's conception of "the very model of a modern major general"—which, perhaps, explains why he was retired from active duty.

Slender of waist and ruddy of face, General Faymonville was born in San Francisco April 30, 1888. At the time of the 1906 earthquake and fire he was living with his family in their newly-built home at No. 1 Presidio st. The general's mother fed and housed dozens of the refugees from the devastated sectors of the city, and with his father he made a survey of the hundreds who flooded the Presidio grounds, securing a list of their names for the city authorities.

Unmarried, the general now makes his home in San Francisco's Olympic Club, since for him there are only three cities in the world worth living in—"San Francisco, New York and Moscow." In his retirement, which began last year, he is continuing his study of history, languages, music and economics.

Occasionally the general speaks on the Soviet Union. What he has to say is often unpalatable to those force-fed by the Hearst press. Recently he was bawled by a questioner in the audi-

ent a lecture he gave before the [redacted] World Affairs. The eager [redacted] "Just where do the Com- [redacted] the various nations fit [redacted] of peace"

and quietly, then [redacted] "Com [redacted] are groups of [redacted] by certain social [redacted] political [redacted] that have grown [redacted] the last 100 years. Such parties [redacted] to do with the Russians. [redacted] and social doctrine knows no [redacted] boundaries."

General's interest in things Rus- [redacted] when he was a mere shave- [redacted] out of West Point, where [redacted] among the 97 cadets [redacted] 1912. Stationed on Luzon [redacted] Philippine Islands, he had come [redacted] to the conclusion by the time World War I began that in the U. S. Army there was a glaring lack of knowledge about Russia and the Russians.

In 1918, after less than two years' study of the Russian language, he was ordered into a situation requiring its daily use. Maj. Gen. William S. Graves

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Page 1412 of the
THE WORKER

Date 3-13-49
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Government.

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EX-19

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had been appointed commanding officer of an American expeditionary force to Siberia. For obvious reasons he selected General Faymonville as his ordnance officer.

The Army's Siberian adventure was a direct consequence of British pressure on Washington. The British Foreign Office sought American soldiers "re-erect the Eastern Front." According to General Faymonville, it is due entirely to "President Wilson's stupidity" that U. S. intervention in Siberia never assumed the disastrous consequences that would have ensued if Wilson yielded to the British.

General Graves' orders restricted U. S. troops to guarding certain military stores "which may be subsequently needed by the Russian forces"; to repatriating German, Austrian, Hungarian and Czech soldiers from Siberian prisoners of war camps, and "to steadying any effort at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians may be willing to accept assistance."

U. S. soldiers were thrown into battle against forces led by the Bolsheviks along the Ussuri river, shortly after the U. S. troops disembarked. This, the only large-scale action in which Americans took part, came about as a consequence of British intelligence, which represented the Czechs the Army had been ordered to guard as traitors by the Bolsheviks.

In the complicated maneuvering of that time, according to General Faymonville, on hand as much as the Japanese, who were over the trans-Siberian for any other reason.

But neither the Americans nor any of the other four intervening nations—Britain, France, China and Japan—found friends or allies as a result of their action. They found the White armies a rabble led by madmen, nobles and ex-Czarist officers who had suddenly found themselves flung in the ashcan by revolution.

But the U. S. Army's Siberian adventure only ended, General Faymonville says today, "when all the intervening powers found themselves facing complete defeat or starvation." Then, along with "the westward-bound Czechs," the Germans, Hungarian and Austrian prisoners, the French, Chinese and British military contingents, General Graves and the 8000 men in his command cleared through Vladivostok.

General Faymonville was only gone from the bleak, gale-swept vastness for two years. He returned to the Maritime Provinces in 1921, as the official American military observer to what is now only a footnote to Soviet history. This was the formation of the Far Eastern Republic.

General Faymonville was roaming the Maritime Provinces from the Pacific Coast to Lake Baikal. He was back in Chita Nov. 13, 1922, when the Republic's national assembly passed what he calls "the most far-reaching resolution ever heard."

This resolution was the direct consequence of an evacuation agreement between the Japanese had at last acceded to. It says the general, "the national assembly voted to dissolve itself, to turn over all its powers to a revolutionary committee, and to affiliate with the Soviet republics." The great landbridge

stretched unbroken from Europe to the Pacific.

This early experience with Japanese expansionist ambitions, and three years as military attache in the Japanese Embassy, prepared General Faymonville for the Tanaka Memorial. Tanaka's blueprint for Japanese conquest spelled out Nippon's plans completely as Hitler later outlined those of the Nazis in his book, "Mein Kampf." And it met much the same reception from the world of capitalism.

Exposed by a Russian newspaperman, the document was belittled as "mere Bolshevik propaganda." What it foretold was nothing less than Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, New Guinea, the Philippines, all the bloody islands of the Pacific. General Faymonville vouched for its authenticity at the time it was published. But his voucher was no more acceptable to those in command of U. S. foreign policy than is a Stalin peace offer now.

General Faymonville has said of recent American-Soviet developments: "Despite the different answers found to social problems by the Soviet Union and the United States, the Russians firmly believe that they can co-exist with other nations widely different in economic structure."

"The Soviet Union is completely sincere in backing global cooperation. Its leaders want an organized and peaceful world."

After his stay in Tokyo, General Faymonville returned to the United States for further training. Between 1926 and 1931 he attended those Army schools reserved for the most brilliant officers of field grade and above—the Industrial College, the Chemical Warfare School, and the top strategy school, the War College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

He made the White House his home during 1933 and 1934, when he was senior military aide to President Roosevelt. The President, embarking on a new diplomatic policy that began with U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union, apparently respected the qualities of mind and personality he found in his military aide. Because in 1934 General Faymonville was asked to represent the U. S. Embassy in Moscow. He remained until 1939, first serving with Ambassador William C. Bullitt, then Joseph E. Davies, who laid the basis for American-Soviet cooperation and great fascism.

This was the period of the Trotskyist movement, of which so much was made in the U. S. press. Many of those tried to use the personal acquaintances of General Faymonville, and of them he says: "Their betrayal—or attempted betrayal of their country, was born of personal resentment. Most of them felt that the old Bolsheviks the rewards accorded them had been inadequate."

"Added to this was the programmatic defeat that they had also suffered. And moving freely as they did among high foreign officials resident in Moscow, they fell in with a group of very active, very intelligent foreign agents. These agents took advantage of and played upon these points of resentment."

General Faymonville returned to Moscow in 1941, this time as coordinator for Lend-Lease at the Russian end of the 10,000-mile pipeline. As the man primarily responsible for the items of equipment received by the Soviet armies, the general is under no delusion that they were the decisive factor.

"What we sent the Soviet Union was most carefully planned in advance," he said. "Basically, it was a question as to which would be the most effective, and

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THE WORKER

Date _____
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FIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 4, 1949

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of an article concerning GEN. PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE which appeared in the OUR TIMES Section of DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD on February 18, 1949. Inasmuch as the article contains considerable background information, it is being forwarded to the Bureau for information.

62-2349

WHK/pjc

Enc.

~~ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE~~

EX-118 EX-1

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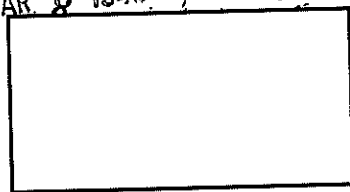
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DATE 11-01-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

With Letter dated March 4, 1949
From San Francisco

(SF FILE 62-2349)

(Continued on Page 7).



"I don't want her if rich parents, do you, Mom? I've had her out nearly ten minutes already."

Our children

by Vera Morris

"How many times have you heard people say, 'She's got a child, she can't get out on the evenings?'"

It seems to be taken for granted that married women with children must be tied to their homes in the evenings. I feel, that with some organization, this should not necessarily be so.

There are two points of view on this question, to which equal consideration must be given. There is the parents' point of view and that of the child.

Let's take the parents' first. Before children arrive, parents can go out whenever they like—just close the door and go, without a moment's hesitation or any responsibility.

After a baby arrives this comes to an abrupt end. Father says, "I must go to the union meeting Wednesday," so mother has to stay at home.

Or, "What about the movies on Saturday night?" Father doesn't want to go alone, mother does neither. So they both stay in.

If only they had a sitter! But what does the child think of that idea?

I believe, and have found it works in practice, that if you re-adjust a child from very early days to the fact it can-

not always have its parents there, and in making friends with other people, it will accept this cheerfully.

A healthy infant should sleep when it goes to bed, and is not likely to be lying anxiously awaiting its parents' return.

When a child is old enough to understand, it should be taught the well-being of the family as a unit is the main consideration of the personalities making up that unit.

It should be told that Mommy and Daddy are going out to enjoy themselves because they work so hard at other times. And in return, naturally, parents will organize outings or parties for the children, so that they may enjoy themselves, too.

A child should always be told when the parents are going out, it will then not lose confidence in them should it wake up and find them not there.

If the situation is not a stranger to the child, but someone in whom it recognizes a friend and likes to be with, the mother's outing can also be baby's treat.

Where there are older children they should be started early on the idea that they, as well as the sitter-in, are to look after the baby while the parents are out.

YOUR DOLLAR

OF 27 models of fountain pens tested, steel point and gold point, Consumers Union found relatively few Not Acceptable models, while some pens priced as low as 62 cents were rated Acceptable. Many defects found in former tests were notably absent and differences in quality were small, except for styling and ink capacity.

In general, steel points are susceptible to corrosion when exposed for long periods to some inks. Gold points are more durable and correspondingly more expensive, with prices starting at \$3.50. Listed in order of increasing price, the following steel-point pens were Acceptable: Sphinx 27, 62c; Sphinx 200, 75c — both with medium ink capacity; Eagle Modern, \$1, high ink capacity; Stratford Regency, \$1, medium ink capacity; Wearover Deluxe, \$1, medium ink capacity; Esterbrook Renew-Point, \$2.70, high ink capacity.

Among the gold-point pens found Acceptable were Sheaffer Craftsman, \$3.50, ink capacity medium; Van Ness President 608041, \$4.50, ink capacity high; Waterman's Substant 402, \$4, ink capacity high; Waterman's Crusader 517, \$5, ink capacity medium.

PRESSURE COOKERS

With many safe and efficient pressure cookers now available for home use, Consumers Union advises against the purchase of any cooker which presents even a possibility of burn hazard, let alone risk of explosions or scalds.

Of the 24 pressure cookers tested (all but two were 4-quart saucepans) 15 were found Acceptable in terms of freedom from burn or scald hazards, but these varied with respect to convenience of cooking, use, handling and cleaning. Heading CU's Acceptable list were ANG Dream, \$12.95; Mirromatic, \$12.95; Wearover 304K, \$12.95, and Nesco, \$12.95.

GRAPE AND APPLE JELLY

No longer need the good housewife stand over a jelly kettle to provide her family with luscious jellies. Today "freeze-bought" jelly is a good buy for flavor, economy and texture. All products sold as jelly must now meet the minimum standards of the Food and Drug Administration, and must con-

tain at least 45 percent of juice to 55 parts of sugar.

Among 25 brands of grape jelly tested, the following were the least expensive of those rated Acceptable—Grade A. Louis Sherry, 27c, 1 lb.; Welch's, 27c, 1 lb.; Co-op, 23c, 12 oz.; Ecco, 23c, 12 oz.

Among 17 brands of apple jelly, the following were found least expensive of those rated Acceptable—Grade A. Musselman's, 18c; White House, 18c; Mirabel, 19c (all for 12 oz.); Premier, 25c, 1 lb.

MAGNETIC RECORDERS

Wire and tape recorders which have been used to make magnetic recordings of speech or music for radio broadcast are now available for home use. Consumers Union tested nine of these recorders costing less than \$250. While none gave the near-perfect reproduction available with more costly recorders, it was found that the three tape recorders tested were superior in many ways to the six wire recorders.

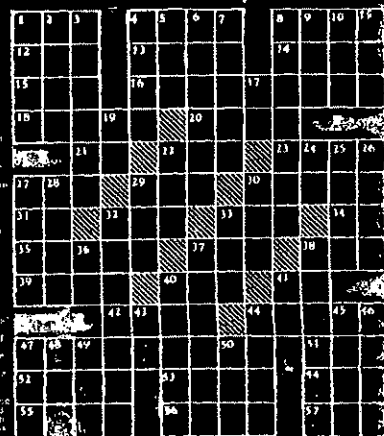
Only two of the six wire recorders were rated Acceptable. The remaining four had shock and short circuit hazards in ad-

Your Dollar is a digest of articles appearing in Consumers Union's monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 15 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., and available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

djusted to other shortcomings. Among the tape recorders rated Acceptable were: Wilex-Gay Recordio RU12, \$229.50 and Brush Soundomixer BK-414, \$229.50. Wire recorders considered Acceptable, but inferior to tape, were RCA MI-12775, \$149.50, and Wirecorder PA with A-25 amplifier, \$232.50.

Tests of seven brands of dried pea beans showed that Lind Rabbit (21c a lb.) and Sunnyfield (18c a lb.) were the best. Even at today's high prices, dried beans contain enough valuable nutrients to be classed as an excellent buy. Dried beans are high in protein content and this protein is relatively inexpensive as compared with the protein in other foods.

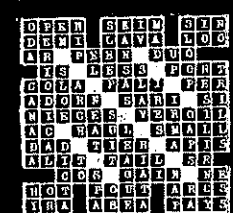
Crossword puzzle



- HORIZONTAL**
1. Candy cane
 2. South
 3. Shaman
 4. Part of a
 5. To play
 6. To play
 7. To play
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 9. To play
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- VERTICAL**
1. Candy cane
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 3. Shaman
 4. Part of a
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ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



A GENERAL LOOKS AT THE SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Front Page)

"Their betrayal or attempted betrayal of their country, was born of personal resentment. Most of them felt that as old Bolsheviks the rewards accorded them had been inadequate."

"Added to this was the programmatic defect that they had also suffered. And moving freely as they did among high foreign officials resident in Moscow, they fell in with a group of very active, very intelligent foreign agents. These agents took advantage of and played upon those points of resentment."

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"Add to this their vast tolerance and their intense curiosity about everything. They are even intensely curious about such American activities as flagpole sitting, though they drop such an interest when they find it is without meaning for Soviet life."

As to the charge usually hurled by the Roman Catholic Church against

the Soviet organization of society—that it is "gross materialism," the general says:

"The special feeling that the Soviet citizen has for the ballet is in itself a refutation of that charge."

"The same thing is true for his deep love of music, and the rapt attention he gives any stage production."

From this wealth of personal experience with the people of the Soviet Union, with her leaders in every walk of life, and his close study of Soviet intentions, General Faymonville knows the "get tough" and "gang up on Russia" schools of thought, now dominating U. S. foreign policy are foredoomed to failure.

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greatest nations of earth, and in this effort they have the complete support of the entire population."

Furthermore, the storms outblown by the Soviet government since its revolutionary birth in 1917 have given the Soviet peoples "supreme faith in the ability of their government to wade through all situations."

It may be that the American people, halting the present drive to war short of disaster, will see fit one day to recall General Faymonville to active duty. After all, he will not be 61 until April 20. General Douglas MacArthur is still on active duty in Japan at 68.

Perhaps such considerations play some role in the general's thinking in his present retirement. He is continuing his reading in German, French, Spanish and Italian, although he freely admits that his Japanese is now a bit rusty.

To keep his Russian polished and flexible he is taking an advanced course with the best instruction he could find in San Francisco at the California Labor School.

CONFIDENTIAL
3-19-79
JDD:IGS

May 5, 1949

CLASS. BY SP1 GSKJC

Re: Former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies;
Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville
Information Concerning

12/14/82

(U)

Information has been furnished by an individual acquainted with both Joseph E. Davies and Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville to demonstrate the personal thesis of the informant "that all fellow travellers and supporters of Communism have a personal reason for so following the line or some twisted personality." (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

This source stated that while Ambassador Davies was stationed in Moscow it was a pretty well established policy among members of the various Embassies to buy rubles on the black market in order to be able to purchase the ordinary necessities of life which were priced very highly by the Russian Government. Ambassador Davies also engaged in the exchange of rubles on the black market on a very large scale, and he purchased at least a million dollars worth of rubles by means of which purchase he was able to acquire very many valuables and works of art. Shortly prior to the return of Mr. Davies to the United States, the Russian Secret Police converged upon the home of the Ambassador and located not only millions of rubles, but all of the valuable works of art. The Russian Secret Police also "had arrested informants" and so advised Mr. Davies. (C)

(U)

For a period it appeared as if an international incident was going to be made of the Ambassador having been caught dealing in the black market, but suddenly the whole investigation was dropped and, not only did the Russian Government fail to announce the incident, but Russian agents even helped to pack the various works of art upon Mr. Davies' departure. This incident, according to the source, indicated that Mr. Davies was trapped by the Russian Government and felt so indebted for the "courtesies" shown to him that he thereafter was obliged to speak well of Russia. (C)

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b7D

(U)

Another example of this type of activity was given by the source as the case of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville. The source advised that prior to World War II Faymonville was a major in the Army and assigned to Russia as a military attache. Faymonville likewise dealt in the black market of rubles.

(U)

Faymonville allegedly, when first assigned to Russia, openly criticized and ridiculed the Russian Government and the Russian capability of attempting any serious attack. However, Faymonville was trapped by the Russian Secret Police and not only was he accused of dealing in the black market, but also was accused of certain moral charges in connection with the black market. The Russians advised Faymonville of the confession of (C)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JDD:IGS

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2331 GSK/JH 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89
NOT RECORDED
42 MAY 24 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] on both counts. After the entrapment, no further action was taken against Faymonville, but in the opinion of the informant, Faymonville's attitude changed and he began to praise Russia and to write favorable articles concerning Russian military strength. (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : *[Redacted]* *JK*

SUBJECT: COLONEL PHILIP FAYMONVILLE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: August 17, 1950 *84-1*PURPOSE

Rec
84-1
To advise that a check with the Department of the Army and *[Redacted]* has revealed that none of the sources contacted have any knowledge of any contemplated utilization of Faymonville in either a military or civilian capacity. (U)

REFERENCE

Reference is made to teletype from San Francisco, dated August 2, 1950, reflecting that the August 2 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", in a column by Leonard Lyons, states that Faymonville has been called back to duty as an advisor on Russia. (U)

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DETAILS

Faymonville, PD, L...
A check with *[Redacted]* has not made any move to employ Faymonville.

The following sources in the Department of the Army have been checked, and none of them have any knowledge of any contemplated use of Faymonville in either a military or a civilian capacity:

- AGO - Military Personnel Procurement Service and Assignment Branch
- G-2 - Personnel Branch, A & L Division and Civilian Compliance Section, Training Branch, S & T Division
- ORD - Personnel Branch *[Redacted]* and *[Redacted]*
- OSD - Placement and Processing Division and Civilian Compliance Policy Board (U)

CWB:rlk

AUG 22 1950

484
63 SEP 5 1950
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-20-77 BY *hcr/nd/fr*
Army info unclass per Army let 5-23-79

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[redacted] of G-2 has furnished a copy of a summary from G-2's files on Faymonville. This copy is attached (u)

ACTION

This is submitted for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO



FROM



DATE: AUG 10 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-01-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

SUBJECT: FAYMONVILLE, Phillip Ries O-3349, Brig Gen, Ord (Ret)

1. The following sources, contacted 9 Aug 1950, have NO knowledge of contemplated utilization of SUBJECT in either a military or civilian capacity:

AGO - Mil Pers Procurement Service and Assignment Branch

G-2 - Pers Br, A&L Div and Civ Comp Sec, Tng Br, S&T Div

ORD - Pers BR  and 

OSD - Placement and Processing Div and Civ Comp Policy Bd

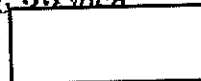
2. Copy of S/I dtd 1 Jun 1949 is attached for delivery to FBI.

RECORDED - 82

SEP 24 1950 64-4368-35

AUG 22 1950

34

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b7C

SAC, San Francisco

September 26, 1950

Director, FBI

COLONEL PHILIP FAYMONVILLE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reur tel 8-2-50 entitled "Colonel Philip Faymonville, Information Concerning."

b2

The Bureau has determined that the subject is not being considered for duty in any way by G-2, or the State Department.

If you have not already done so, you are requested to discreetly determine the subject's activities and submit an investigative report.

RECORDED - 43

Bufile 100-372330

96-X 64-4168-36

RGP:jgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-79 BY 23336 AT/f

Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

454
OCT 3 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1950
FBI
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1950
FBI

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG - 2 1950

Am
TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-6-79 BY 2333 COT/84

WASHINGTON S16 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 2
DIRECTOR URGENT

1-59 PM-PDS

HLP

ATTENTION MR LADD
COLONEL PHILIP FAYMONVILLE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. THE AUGUST TWO,
FIFTY ISSUE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE CONTAINS COLUMN BY LEONARD LYONS
ENTITLED QUOTE THE LYONS DEN UNQUOTE WHICH STATES QUOTE COLONEL PHILIP
FAYMONVILLE, THE EX- ATTACHE IN MOSCOW, WHO ACCURATELY PREDICTED THE
SOVIET STRENGTH AGAINST THE NAZIS HAS BEEN CALLED BACK TO DUTY AS AN
ADVISOR ON RUSSIA. UNQUOTE. INFORMANTS HAVE REPORTED FAYMONVILLE
SINCE FORTYEIGHT HAS BEEN MEMBER OF AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, CITED
BY ATTORNEY GENERAL. THE FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, FORTYNINE ISSUE OF DAILY
PEOPLES WORLD QUOTES MANY OF FAYMONVILLE-S PRO- RUSSIAN STATEMENTS.

[REDACTED] U. S. ARMY RETIRED, GRASS VALLEY, CALIF.;
ADVISED IN NOVEMBER FORTYNINE THAT FAYMONVILLE IS PRO-SOVIET AND STRONG
ADVOCATE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LINE. AFOREMENTIONED IS PROVIDED FOR INFO-
RMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

END [REDACTED] *RECORDED - 117*
ACK PLS [REDACTED] *he had check info*
SF R [REDACTED] *no record of an employment or an application for employment*
DISCONT [REDACTED] *It says kept for*

64-4568-36
not coming
CC: Mr. Ladd
150

*lt from 510
9-26-50
RDP/jgt*

64-456837
RECORDED - 17

EX. 36

SAC, San Francisco

December 12, 1950

Director, FBI

Colonel PHILIP FAYMONVILLE, also known as
Brigadier General Philip Ries Faymonville (Retired)
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your file 62-2349
Bufile 64-4568

Reurlet November 8, 1950. The Bureau has determined that Faymonville is a retired Brigadier General of the United States Army and that Army Intelligence is aware of the allegations that subject is pro-Russian.

It will be unnecessary for Washington Field Office to make any inquiry in this matter, and San Francisco may close the case with this letter.

cc - Washington Field

RGP:IGS

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-6-79 BY 2333 GAI/jh

65 DEC 18 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: Nov. 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COLONEL PHILIP FAYMONVILLE
 aka: Brigadier General Philip
Ries Faymonville (Retired)
 SECURITY MATTER - C
 (Bufile 100-371330)

Rebulet dated September 26, 1950 wherein the San Francisco Office was advised that FAYMONVILLE is not being considered for duty, in any way, by G-2 or the State Department, and was instructed to discreetly determine FAYMONVILLE's activities and submit an investigative report.

The files of the San Francisco Office indicate that FAYMONVILLE, born April 30, 1888 at San Francisco, California, was retired from the U. S. Army in 1948 as a Brigadier General.

The Washington Field Office is requested to verify the present status of FAYMONVILLE from a check of the records of the Regular Army Retired Personnel of the Department of the Army, and to advise the Bureau and San Francisco Office of the results of this check.

In view of the Delimitations Agreement of February 23, 1929, which places the responsibility of investigating retired personnel of the Army under the jurisdiction of G-2, Department of the Army, and because of the possible embarrassment to the Bureau resulting from requests for subversive and background information concerning FAYMONVILLE from G-2, 6th Army, no investigation is being conducted by this office pending verification of FAYMONVILLE's status.

cc WASHINGTON FIELD
 BB/umm
 62-2349

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*Letter San Francisco
 cc WFO
 12-12-50
 RJP*

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64-4568-37
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-6-79 BY 2333 GAT/f

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
February 14, 1951

CLASS. BY ~~SP/GSK/CO~~

DATE OF REVIEW ~~12/14/82~~

Director, FBI

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RE: COLONEL PHILIP FAYMONVILLE,
aka Brigadier General PHILIP
FAYMONVILLE (Retired)
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 64-4568)**

Dear Sir:

ReBullets 9/26/50 and 12/12/50.

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OTHERWISE

The following, which has been received by this office from [redacted]
[redacted] a Special Service Contact of the San Francisco Office, is being
furnished the Bureau as a matter of information:

[redacted] stated that FAYMONVILLE is quite active in the affairs
of the Olympic and Commonwealth Clubs in San Francisco and that he has
recently made a number of talks before the American-French Society, a Quaker
organization in San Francisco. In addition, [redacted] stated that he had
received word in complete confidence from [redacted] indicat-
ing that General FAYMONVILLE had been retired from the Army because of con-
firmed information which the Army had received indicating him to be a homo-
sexual. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had told him this, stating
that, of course, officially, General FAYMONVILLE had not been retired for
such reasons but that this had been the unofficial consideration which had
prompted the Army in retiring him. (U)

[redacted] stated that he had been very discreet in obtaining off-the-
record observations of various persons concerning the General, but that in
his frank opinion after discussing the matter with a number of FAYMONVILLE's
contemporaries, particularly those people of prominence and importance in San
Francisco who, by reason of FAYMONVILLE's social standing he might ordinarily
have some influence over, that such persons pay little or no attention to
FAYMONVILLE and consider him to be a "bit of a nut."

[redacted] said that he believes the principal concern regarding the
activities of General FAYMONVILLE are his talks from time to time upon in-
vitation before student groups, such as his known appearances at Mills College.
He said in this case, persons of less maturity who were not personally ac-
quainted with FAYMONVILLE might be impressed by the fact that he had been a
General in the Army and of his long service with the United States Army in
the USSR.

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~336AJ/43-6-79~~
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ~~6-6-89~~
DET:hk
62-2349

64-4568-38
FEB 20 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Army info withdrawn per Army let 5-23-79

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OTHERWISE
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF #62-2349
Director, FBI
RE: GEN. PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE; SM-C

2/14/51

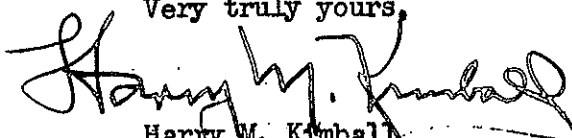
Information furnished this office by confidential informant [] since 1948 reflects that FAYMONVILLE has been a member and has participated in various functions sponsored by the American Russian Institute of San Francisco, which has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (c)

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(U) In addition, [] U. S. Army (retired), Grass Valley, California, advised this office in November of 1949 that he met General FAYMONVILLE [] and that he had known FAYMONVILLE intermittently since that date. [] has stated that FAYMONVILLE is extremely pro-Soviet in his attitude and he is convinced that FAYMONVILLE is a strong advocate of the Communist Party line.

Inasmuch as the Delimitations Agreement charges G-2 with jurisdiction of investigating retired personnel of the Army, and in view of Bulet dated 12/12/50, which reflects that Army Intelligence is aware of the allegations that FAYMONVILLE is pro-Russian, no investigation of FAYMONVILLE is being conducted by this office. However, the above is being furnished the Bureau for completion of the Bureau files.

Very truly yours,


Harry M. Kimball
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LINK GENERAL TO PRO-RUSS CLIQUE HERE

Senate Quiz Bares Long Record

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A Senate investigation yesterday revealed the pro-Russian sympathies of an American brigadier general, now retired, whose reports from Moscow flowed to Washington during the Roosevelt-Truman administrations.

The Senate internal security subcommittee headed by Sen. McCarran (D) of Nevada has obtained a history of this shadowy figure from a Communist source which helps illumine the strange course of American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1948.

Faymonville Named

This hitherto hidden chapter of our diplomacy offers an explanation of why the late President Roosevelt persisted in a belief in Russia's peaceful intentions and why President Truman as late as 1948 said he liked "Old Joe" Stalin.

The military man regarded for many years as a top authority here on Soviet intentions is Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville. Retired in 1948 at the age of 60, he was last reported living in San Francisco, his birthplace. In February 1949 he told a reporter for the People's Daily World, West Coast Communist journal:

"There is no desire in the Soviet Union for the conquest of other peoples. Defense is today the No. 1 objective of the Soviet government. There is no such thing in the Soviet Union as hostility to other nations or a desire for their conquest."

Roosevelt Administration. His opinion came from a source who was senior military aide to President Roosevelt in 1933, when the United States recognized the Soviet Union. Faymonville was sent to Moscow as military attache to the American embassy in 1934. He stayed until 1939 under Ambassadors William C. Bullitt and Joseph E. Davies.

After two years in the United States attached to the headquarters of the 4th army at San Francisco he returned to Moscow late in 1941 as co-ordinator for lend-lease. He remained in Russia, with occasional trips back to the United States, until November 1948, when he was suddenly recalled under circumstances never explained but which caused much speculation in Washington. His retirement followed.

When the Senate subcommittee last year began an investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations investigators noted the frequent cropping up of Faymonville's name in the institute files.

The I.P.R. is a research and propaganda organization founded in 1925 to deal with Far East problems. In the 30's, according to numerous witnesses, it was infiltrated by Communists and played an important role in shaping our State department policy to Soviet ends in China.

Linked to Lattimore

Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins university professor, named by several witnesses as a Communist agent, was a leader in the I.P.R. Lattimore was appointed by President Roosevelt in June 1941, as political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.

Before departing on this mission, Lattimore lunched with Russian Ambassador Constantine Oumansky in the Mayflower hotel here and spent "an illuminating two hours," according to correspondence put into the record. Edward C. Carter, I.P.R. secretary, was also present.

On June 20, 1941, Carter wrote Lattimore, advising him to see Col. Philip R. Faymonville in San Francisco on his way to China.

"He (Faymonville) would have been thoroly at home if he had been at lunch with us at the Mayflower," Carter wrote Lattimore. "I think you get the idea . . . He might be exceptionally useful to

(Continued on page 4, 4th)

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Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-79 BY 23336 AJ/f

Times-Herald 1 & 4
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

DATE MAY 18 1952

NOT RECORDED
JUL 11 1952

PROBERS BRAND EX-U.S. GENERAL AS PRO-COMMIE

[Continued from first page]

you and the generalissimo at some future time in Chungking."

Poring over the institute files subcommittee counsel Robert Morris and research director Benjamin Mandell came upon another reference to Faymonville.

Curosity Aroused

In 1944 Vladimir Rogoff, a high Russian policy maker, was visiting Washington masquerading as a correspondent for Tass, Russian news agency. Among those alerted to the Rogoff visit were Alger Hiss, State department official now serving a prison term for perjury in connection with espionage, and Lauchlin Currie, a White House aide, named by several witnesses as a Communist.

Faymonville was mentioned in the I.P.R. correspondence as a person Rogoff should see.

There were other fleeting references to Faymonville which stirred the investigators' curiosity.

This curiosity remained unsatisfied until they came upon an interview with Faymonville in the Communist People's World of San Francisco, printed Feb. 18, 1949.

Faymonville's retirement the previous year was ascribed by the interviewer, Ralph Izard, to the general's views on the Soviet Union which "ran counter to the barrage of lies laid down daily in the commercial press."

"Warped Opinion" Cited

"Fortunately for the American people at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, President Roosevelt did not have to rely on warped military opinion," the article stated.

"In the time of our country's greatest peril, he put his faith in the intelligence provided him by Philip R. Faymonville, then a colonel and military attache in the United States embassy in

Moscow, now Brig. Gen. Faymonville, retired."

Faymonville's "intelligence," the article stated, was to the effect that Russia would never engage in aggressive warfare and was a great peace-loving nation.

Asked if Communist parties in nations outside Russia "fitted into the Soviet goal of peace," Faymonville was quoted as follows:

"Communist parties are groups of nationals, influenced by certain social and political doctrines that have grown up in the last 100 years. Such parties have nothing to do with the Russians. Political and social doctrine knows no national boundaries."

Began Russian Study

The general's interest in Russian affairs, the article stated, began when he was four years out of West Point, from which he graduated in the class of 1912. Stationed in the Philippines, he decided there was a "glaring lack of knowledge about Russia and the Russians and he began studying the Russian language."

In 1918, Faymonville was sent to join the American expeditionary force to Siberia as an ordnance officer. In 1921, he was American military observer in the Maritime province of Siberia and was later assigned as military attache at Tokyo. He spent the 1926-1931 period studying in Army schools in the United States, including the Command and General Staff college at Fort Leavenworth.

"He made the White House his home during 1933 and 1934 when he was senior military aide to President Roosevelt," the article stated.

"The President, embarking on a new diplomatic policy that began with U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union, apparently respected the qualities of mind and personality he found in the senior military aide. In 1934, he was asked to return to Soviet territory as military attache in the U. S. embassy in Moscow."

Davies Is Lauded

Ambassador Davies, under whom Faymonville served from 1936 to 1938 in Moscow, was lauded in the article as the diplomat who "laid the ground for American-Soviet co-operation to defeat fascism."

As the man who handled Ameri-

can lend-lease to Russia from 1941 onward, Faymonville was "under no delusions," the article stated, that American aid was a decisive factor in the defense of Russia against Germany.

"Of the total of war material used by the Soviet Union against Hitler, no more than 5 per cent was of foreign origin," Faymonville told his interviewer.

Asked to give his impressions of Russia, based upon 15 years there, Faymonville was quoted as follows:

"The unity of Soviet man is the most impressive thing to be found there. The peoples of the Soviet Union have a vast sense of humanity, of kinship with all mankind. Add to this their vast tolerance."

Policy Is 'Foredoomed'

"The 'get tough' and 'gang up on Russia' schools of thought now dominating U. S. foreign policy are foredoomed to failure. Threats will not divert the Soviet Union from the path it has taken. The Soviet peoples are determined to take their place with the greatest nations of earth. The storms out-ridden by the Soviet government since its revolutionary birth in 1917 have given the Soviet peoples supreme faith in the ability of their government to win thru all situations."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: May 5, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-01-2006

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE

- Tolson ✓
- Ladd ✓
- Nichols ✓
- Belmont ✓
- Mohr ✓
- Glavin ✓
- Harbo ✓
- Rosen ✓
- Tracy ✓
- Gearty ✓
- Winterrowd ✓
- Tele. Room ✓
- Holloman ✓
- Sizoo ✓

Mr. Ladd's memorandum of April 30, 1953, reflects contacts with the Army to determine where Westbrook Pegler may have secured a Bureau report on General Faymonville. (C)

(U)

I recall very well that the Pegler column mentioned Admiral Standley. I happen to know from conversation previously with Pegler that he is very close to Admiral Standley and as I recall about a year ago, he went to visit him in San Diego. It would be my guess that Standley got access in some way to reports on Faymonville and in this manner made them available to Pegler. (C)

(U)

cc: Mr. Ladd

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE ✓

LBN:arm

5/8/53
G-2 HAS NO INFO
THAT CONFIRMS THIS
J22

CLASS. BY SP10SKJC

DATE OF REVIEW

DADR

12/14/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/H 3-C-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

NOTIFIED BY

DATE

BY

RECORDED-21

INDEXED-21

MAY 12 1953

101-73

717
23 MAY 25 1953~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TOLSON

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b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

APR 29, 1953

FROM :

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-01-2006CLASS. & EXT. BY 23376 AJ/H 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89SYNOPSIS:

Westbrook Pegler's column April 29, 1953, issue of Washington Times Herald, claims Pegler in possession of FBI report setting forth results of Bureau investigation of Faymonville conducted at request of General George C. Marshall. Quotes in Pegler's column exact quotes of report of SA Louis Beck who conducted investigation of Faymonville in 1942 and 1943 in Moscow, Russia. Pegler's description of Bureau letter of transmittal to U.S. Army also exact. Pegler's column indicates copy in his possession obtained from U. S. Army. [redacted] report on investigation of Faymonville indicates numerous allegations received to the effect that Faymonville was a homosexual, none of which ever definitely established and some information developed which tended to show that facts furnished regarding Faymonville may have been distorted. No mention of Faymonville's alleged sexual deviation in Pegler's column. Investigation by San Francisco Office June-August, 1943, disclosed that Faymonville was well regarded by "highly reliable and responsible individuals interviewed." Interview with Faymonville in which he made many favorable comments regarding Russia published in 2-18-49 issue of Daily People's World (DPW) and republished in March 13, 1949, by The Worker, both Communist newspapers. DPW article set forth that Faymonville was attending the California Labor School in 1949. In May, 1949, an individual [redacted] advised that prior to World War II Faymonville was charged by Russian Government of dealing in the black market and of homosexual relations with [redacted]. While no action taken against Faymonville on either charge, informant advised he became strongly pro-Russian. In 1951 Faymonville reported active in American-Russian Institute in San Francisco. In May 1952, Faymonville investigated by Senate Internal Security Committee but no information available re final results of this investigation. (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section contact the appropriate U. S. Army authorities in an effort to (C)

RECORDED - 143

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 15 1953

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Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY SP10SK/DO
DATE OF REVIEW 12/14/82

(U)

Mem to Dir
JFS 4-30-53
JFC:dmd

64-45606-40
BIO. Files

determine the manner in which Pegler secured a copy of the Bureau report on Faymonville. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

Westbrook Pegler's column which appeared on page 11, column 1 and 2, April 29, 1953, issue of the Washington Times Herald, set forth that Pegler was in possession of a report by an FBI Agent who conducted an investigation of Faymonville in Moscow at the request of General George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff. (C)

A review of Faymonville's file discloses that on September 21, 1942, General George C. Marshall requested the Bureau to conduct an investigation of American Army personnel in Europe in connection with "a highly confidential matter." This investigation was conducted by former SA [redacted] during the latter part of 1942 and 1943 and the results of this investigation in the form of a fifteen page memorandum entitled "The Influence of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville on Soviet Military Relations" was furnished to Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, by Special Messenger on July 6, 1943. A comparison of the quotations appearing in Pegler's column indicates that they are exact quotes of [redacted] memorandum. (C)

[Beck] was sent to Moscow by the Bureau at the specific request of General Marshall in November, 1942, to investigate charges that Faymonville's personal conduct was scandalous; that he had in the past associated with homosexuals; that Faymonville, himself, was probably a sex pervert and that during his administration of the Lend-Lease office in Moscow Faymonville had virtually turned this office into a house of prostitution. Most of the information regarding Faymonville was furnished by General Joseph A. Michele, who was Military Attache in Moscow during the early 1940's. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During the course of his investigation [redacted] obtained numerous allegations concerning Faymonville's conduct, none of which were substantially specific to track down, none of which were ever proven and certain of which tended to show that the reports regarding Faymonville were possibly a distortion of the actual facts. (C) X

(U)

From June to August, 1943, the San Francisco Office conducted a discreet investigation regarding Faymonville's character and no derogatory information regarding him was developed.

Shortly thereafter both Faymonville and Michele were ordered to return to the United States and in 1945 Faymonville, who at the time was Director of Supply of the Army Services Force, Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Georgia, wrote a highly favorable review of the pro-Communist book "I Saw The Russian People" by Ella Winter. (C) X

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

An article which appeared in the February 18, 1949, issue of the DPW, a west coast Communist Party newspaper, set forth the results of an interview with Faymonville during which Faymonville made numerous favorable comments regarding Russia and the Russian way of life based on the fifteen years he spent in Russia at various times from 1918 thru the early 1940's. This article also set forth that Faymonville was attending the California Labor School in San Francisco, California. California Labor School has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In May, 1949, information was received from an unidentified source [redacted]

[redacted] to the effect that Faymonville had been trapped by the Russian Secret Police as dealing in the black market in Russia and that he was also accused of moral charges along with [redacted]

While no action was taken against Faymonville as a result of these incidents, the informant stated that Faymonville shortly thereafter began to praise Russia and wrote favorable articles regarding Russia's military strength. (C) X

(U)

San Francisco Security Informant [redacted] between 1948 and 1951 advised that Faymonville was an active member of the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco. (C) X

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The American-Russian Institute has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to an article which appeared on pages 1 and 4 of the May 18, 1952, issue of the Washington Times Herald the Internal Security Committee of the U.S. Senate was conducting an investigation of Faymonville as a result of numerous references to him which appeared in the files of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The subject's file does not reflect any further information regarding the outcome of this investigation.

In connection with allegations made against Faymonville it is noted that Drew Pearson's column which appeared in the February 2, 1944, issue of the Washington Post set forth that Faymonville had been transferred from Russia by the U. S. because of jealousy on the part of other members of the G-2 Branch of the Army and because Faymonville "didn't belong to the inner circle."
(94-8-350-A)

All other information set forth herein was obtained from Faymonville's file 64-4568.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Director will recall that SA [redacted] was sent to Russia in 1943 at the request of General Marshall to investigate allegations of homosexual activities on the part of Faymonville.

b6
b7C 0-19

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

I have a report by an agent of the FBI who was sent into Soviet Russia in 1943 to investigate backbiting among the American representatives.

I dealt with this situation a year ago with excerpts from the memoirs of Admiral William H. Standley, our ambassador. Admiral Standley told resentfully of the intrusion of Joseph E. Davies, who still is called "Mr. Ambassador" by his own flunkies, and of Wendell Willkie. Both of them went to Moscow with special credentials from F. D. Roosevelt and undermined Standley. Although he was a professional fighting man, Standley never substantiated his confidential outbursts to his staff with the sort of protest to Roosevelt that the situation called for. In the end he just said he was bowing out because he did not feel qualified to deal with the problems of making peace.



Westbrook Pegler

The report in my possession was written to J. Edgar Hoover by an agent whom he sent to Russia on a pretext in response to a request from General George Marshall, then chief of staff, to investigate the conduct of Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, the lend-lease administrator, who has been lavishly praised since the war by American Communist papers as a military genius who did not underestimate Russia. Faymonville has retired with the rank of major general. He was a favorite of Eleanor Roosevelt and of Averell Harriman, who insisted on dumping mountains of industrial equipment in Russia for the intended to make Russia an industrial nation, replacing Germany in the world lineup. That equipment helped give Russia the industrial plant which is now making war on the west.

The report in my possession was written to J. Edgar Hoover by an agent whom he sent to Russia on a pretext in response to a request from General George Marshall, then chief of staff, to investigate the conduct of Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, the lend-lease administrator, who has been lavishly praised since the war by American Communist papers as a military genius who did not underestimate Russia. Faymonville has retired with the rank of major general. He was a favorite of Eleanor Roosevelt and of Averell Harriman, who insisted on dumping mountains of industrial equipment in Russia for the intended to make Russia an industrial nation, replacing Germany in the world lineup. That equipment helped give Russia the industrial plant which is now making war on the west.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-01-2006

CLASS. BY SP1 BSK JC

DATE OF REVIEW QADR

12/14/82

Hoover's letter transmitting the agent's report was marked "Personal and confidential by special messenger." It went first to Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, then chief of intelligence. This is followed by a letter of Marshall, initialed "J T M," remarking that "The situation described cannot fail to bring discredit on the United States" and recommending the withdrawal of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Michela, military attache, and Faymonville. These initials are interpreted as those of John T. McCloy, assistant secretary of war, but actually McCloy's middle initial is J. There may have been an error of typewriter transcription. The "J T M" letter proposed that Harry Hopkins send a civilian to replace Faymonville.

Michela died in Prague in June, 1949, where he was serving as attache. He was said to have died of a hemorrhage of the brain, but his family does not believe that. He was a West Pointer, in fine health except for some trouble with his back. He had an anti-Communist background and the American Communists hated him.

The FBI man's report leads off with a statement that General Marshall had received information that Faymonville was not co-operating with other U. S. missions to Russia. It describes Michela as Faymonville's "principal opponent."

Admiral Standley says Fay-

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OTHERWISE

STANDARD AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

Date: APR 29 1953

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R456 OCT 19 1961

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

monville was pro-Russian but not, in his opinion, pro-Communist. He maintains that Faymonville did trespass on the military field in his dealings with the Russians when he was supposed to confine himself absolutely to lend-lease. Faymonville himself is quoted as having said: "The Soviets are the greatest warriors the world has ever seen."

Faymonville served an earlier hitch in Russia, going there with William Bullitt, our first ambassador after recognition of Russia in 1933. He stayed thru the administrations of Davies and Alexander Kirk, as charge d'affaires. His assignment as military attache ended in 1939. Col. Ivan Yeaton, an anti-Communist specialist in Russian affairs, succeeded him. Yeaton later was brought home and sentenced to one year at a desk in the Pentagon, with nothing to do, as punishment. He had expressed a professional opinion that Hitler's armies would go thru the Russians like a knife thru butter. His judgment was set at naught by Hitler's reliance on his "intuition," which led him into inconceivable errors.

The report says Davies "allegedly" was instrumental in keeping Faymonville in Moscow even tho the FBI agent reported that Kirk was said to have remarked: "You can't talk to Faymonville about Russia any more than you can talk to a man about his mother."

"Faymonville frequently quarreled with his own assistant, Col. Frank B. Hayne," the report says. "The Faymonville-Hayne quarrel over their respective views on Soviet matters was said to have reached the point where Faymonville, emotionally upset, would, at times, take to his bed. In 1939, Faymonville was finally recalled and Colonel Hayne became the attache."

Perhaps because of Faymonville's revealed attitude he landed in Moscow with Harriman's lend-lease mission in 1941. Yeaton wanted him to trade lend-lease materials for military information, but the FBI report says Faymonville refused, holding that it was up to the attache to get military information by his own devices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

his removal as attache in 1939, Faymonville was sent to Boston but soon went to Washington and impressed his views of Russia on Roosevelt. Soon after that, however, the war department sent him to San Francisco as chief ordnance officer of the Fourth Army. The report says he stayed there until Germany invaded Russia but then, according to Yeaton, rushed to Washington and presented himself to Roosevelt as a candidate for the lend-lease job in Russia. The FBI says Eleanor Roosevelt was Faymonville's friend and that he got the job even though the general staff opposed his selection.

Admiral Standley confirms the FBI's version of a dispute between him and Faymonville over the admiral's demand that Faymonville open his private locker in the embassy and let him inspect the contents. Standley insisted that the embassy was government country, and ordered Faymonville to open up. Faymonville did. No contraband was found.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

CLASS. BY ~~SP1CSKJC~~DATE OF REVIEW ~~RAAR~~

DATE: April 30, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

12/14/82 CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reference is made to memorandum of [redacted] to Mr. Belmont dated April 29, 1953, advising you that in Westbrook Pegler's column, April 29, 1953, issue of the "Washington Times Herald" Pegler claimed to be in possession of an FBI report setting forth results of a Bureau investigation of Faymonville conducted at the request of General George O. Marshall. (C)

(U) It was recommended that the Liaison Section contact [redacted] appropriate U. S. Army authorities in an effort to determine the manner in which Pegler secured a copy of the Bureau report on Faymonville. You noted, "Yes H" (C)

(U) On April 29, 1953, the Bureau's Army Liaison Representative, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and informed him of the appearance of Pegler's column, pointing out that it was based on an FBI report and he might desire to look into the matter. Later that afternoon he again made contact and informed him that the Bureau was desirous of determining how the report got into Pegler's hands. [redacted] and [redacted] the Security Division, were assigned by [redacted] to look into the matter. That afternoon [redacted] informed that he had been in touch with the Army Central Records Facilities at Fort Holabird and learned that half of the file in question was at Fort Holabird and the other half had been shipped to 6th Army at San Francisco. [redacted] added that Faymonville had been retired as a Major General and was now living in that area and possibly there might have been an administrative reason for shipping the file to San Francisco. The file from Fort Holabird was ordered into G-2 immediately and [redacted] telephoned San Francisco and likewise ordered that file to be flown immediately to Washington. He also requested that the 6th Army include a written reason, accompanying the file, as to why it had been requested in the 6th Army. (C)

(U) On Thursday, April 30, 1953, [redacted] called [redacted] to advise that the file from Fort Holabird had been received by G-2 but did not contain the report in question. He expected the file from San Francisco within a day or two and advised that he would immediately contact [redacted] and inform whether the report in question was contained in that section of the file. [redacted]

(U) JFS:lw JUN 23 1953

RECORDED - 143

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/PA 3:67/53
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.202
DATE OF REVIEW 8-6-89

JUN 15 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Director

Re: Brigadier General Philip R.
Faymonville

b6
b7C

went on to advise that he had been instructed to conduct the necessary investigation into this matter to determine how the report had gotten out of the Army and into the possession of Pegler and promised to keep the Bureau currently advised of the progress of the investigation. (c)

(U)

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison will follow this matter closely with [redacted] and you will be kept currently advised of the results.

MRK
10.

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Done
H

AB
L

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: May 8, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE

SYNOPSIS:DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-14-2006

Investigation by G-2 into the matter of Westbrook Pegler quoting an Army report which had been received from the Bureau on Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville determined that the Director's cover letter transmitting the two memoranda on Faymonville is missing as well as the memorandum containing the moral's charge against Faymonville. To date, G-2 unable to fix responsibility and liability. Investigation continuing. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information. Liaison will follow this matter closely. (U)

CLASS. & EXT BY 1333 GAT/1/1 3/19/89
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

DETAILS:

Reference is made to my memorandum of April 30, 1953, in which you were advised that [redacted] the Bureau's Army Liaison Representative, had contacted [redacted] to inform him that an FBI report concerning Faymonville had been quoted by Westbrook Pegler in the "Washington Times-Herald" of April 29, 1953. [redacted] had assigned [redacted] to look into the matter and it had been determined that a part of General Faymonville's file, which was at Fort Holabird, had been checked but did not contain the report in question. Another portion of the file had been sent to the Sixth Army at San Francisco. G-2 had requested that file to be flown to the Pentagon for review. Liaison was following the matter closely with [redacted]

[redacted] on May 7, 1953, advised [redacted] that the file from San Francisco had been received and the report in question was in the file but your letter of transmittal was not [redacted]

JRS:hke 78 memo from [redacted] RECORDED - 143

JUN 25 1953

6/4/58 - JRS.

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for The Director, 5/8/53
Re: Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) contained therein. [] advised that Faymonville's file had always been a control file (kept in a safe in G-2) until the Central Records Facility had been set up at Fort Holabird, where it was transferred on March 10, 1952. The Sixth Army also had a file on Faymonville, which, likewise, was sent to Fort Holabird when that Central Records Facility was established. The San Francisco file and control file were consolidated and his administrative file had been kept separate. At Fort Holabird the files were not treated as control files but were mixed in with the regular files. On December 10, 1952, the control file was sent to the Sixth Army, San Francisco, as Faymonville was living there and was quite a public figure which caused them to have numerous references to his file. (C)

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(U) The file was checked by [] and it was determined, however, that only one of the memoranda of Agent [] was contained therein, the one on "The Influence of Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville on Soviet-American Military Relations." The other memorandum on "Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville, Moral's Charge" was missing. Since your cover letter was missing from the file, [] had not been able to learn that two memoranda had been sent and not one as he had expected when he said the file was complete with the exception of the cover letter. The next serial was a letter of transmittal from General Strong to [] enclosing the report. This letter was dated July 27, 1943. A note on this letter showed that the file was returned to General Strong on August 14, 1943. (C)

[] stated that he had a full investigation of the matter made by the Counter Intelligence Corps without success to determine how Pegler could have had access to the file. He added that on approximately January 29, 1952,

[] had reviewed the file for Senator McCarran and had made notes. However, he reviewed the file in the presence of [] and it would have been impossible for him to have copied the report verbatim although he did see the report. (C)

(U)

(U)

[] stated that he is continuing (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for The Director, 5/8/53
Re: Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

a vigorous investigation in the matter and is awaiting a reply from San Francisco as to what had been done with the file in that area and a determination if it had been out of their presence or reviewed by anyone who could have made a copy of it. Further, he will, in view of [] having pointed out to him the missing memorandum, continue the investigation to ascertain its whereabouts. He will keep [] advised of developments in this matter. (C)

(U)

from []
ALB
2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, SAN DIEGO

January 9, 1952

DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-79 BY 2333 GAT/f

On December 28, 1951, a reliable informant advised the Bureau that Admiral William Standley, former United States Ambassador to Russia, (1941-43), may testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security concerning information in his possession regarding [redacted] and Brigadier General Philip H. Kneff (retired).

b6
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b7D

The San Diego Office is instructed to locate and interview Admiral Standley for information in his possession concerning [redacted]

Admiral Standley was last known to reside at the El Comodoro Apartment Hotel, Coronado, California.

For the information of the San Diego Office, [redacted] the Institute of Pacific Relations [redacted]

cc - New York

RWS:gnu

cc - 100-88373

100-64700

K TE: The informant in this matter is [redacted] who supplied the information to Mr. Nichols. 64-1508-✓

NOT RECORDED

132 JAN 17 1952

61 FEB 1 1952 DUPLICATE YELLOW

Tolson _____
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

[REDACTED]

In addition, Standley may testify to the pro-Russian sympathies and homosexual inclinations of Faymonville. In this connection, the following information is set forth for the information of the San Diego Office:

[REDACTED] IPR, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IPR. Incorporated, visited Russia
[REDACTED] the Russian War Relief.
[REDACTED] trip to
Russia there appears the following statement: "In addition
to interpreters provided by the Soviet authorities, I had the
good fortune of having as interpreters on different occasions,
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] General Faymonville himself."

Reliable informants have reported that Faymonville since 1948, has been a member of the American Russian Institute in San Francisco. The February 18, 1949, issue of the Daily People's World quotes many of Faymonville's pro-Russian statements. The IPR files disclose that prior to Faymonville's assignment in Moscow, he had corresponded with [REDACTED] regarding certain material sent to him by [REDACTED] for review, particularly [REDACTED] study on the Chinese Army. There appears no information in the IPR file indicating that General Faymonville has been a member of this organization or has ever supported it financially.

(64-4568-36)

In connection with the investigations of [REDACTED] the American Russian Institute and the Institute of Pacific Relations, the information in Admiral Standley's possession concerning Faymonville should be determined. It is noted that the DeLimitations Agreement charges G-2 with the responsibility of investigating retired personnel of the United States Army and Admiral Standley should not be given the impression that the Bureau is investigating Faymonville, except as his activities are related to other investigations within the Bureau's jurisdiction. In

connection with the interview of Admiral Standley it should be noted for your confidential information that while Admiral Standley was serving as Ambassador to the USSR, Standley and Paymonville had disagreements and Admiral Standley was considering sending a cable to the President indicating that the situation in respect to Paymonville was intolerable and suggested that Paymonville be recalled.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 5, 1952

**McCARRAN COMMITTEE;
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS**

CLASS. BY SP13SKJC

DATE OF REVIEW 12/14/82

PURPOSE

To advise that the Bureau's files do not contain any information that General Marshall had wanted to have General Faymonville court-martialed for passing American secrets to the Soviets.

b6
b7C

DETAILS

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, captioned as above, dated January 22, 1952, particularly to page 6 which states that the McCarran Committee had received information that General Marshall had wanted to have General Faymonville court-martialed for passing American secrets to the Soviets, but pressure from high quarters prevented such action. [redacted] of the Committee expressed the opinion that this pressure came from a "highly placed lady," which possibly could refer to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. This memorandum states that the Bureau's files are being checked to ascertain if we previously had this information.

A review of all references in the IPR file to Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville was made by Supervisor [redacted] and all other references appearing in the Bureau's files were reviewed by Supervisor [redacted]. There appears no information in the Bureau's files concerning General Marshall's alleged statement that he had wanted to have General Faymonville court-martialed for passing American secrets to the Soviets.

A review of the main case file on General Faymonville, 62-4563, discloses that an investigation of him, while Head of the Lend-Lease Mission in Moscow, for alleged homosexual activity was conducted by the (S)

100-64700

cc-64-4563

DAE:ewf

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3836/MLT

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.1.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

FEB 15 1989

Tolson
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Nichols
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Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

21A18 ON ORIGINAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau at the specific written request of General
George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff of the United
(U) States Army. ~~(S)~~

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: June 4, 1953

FROM : D. M. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-14-2006

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum of May 8, 1953, in which you were advised that at the request of the Bureau the Army had been conducting an extensive investigation to determine how information from Bureau reports which had been furnished to G-2 on Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville's activities in Moscow had come into the possession of Westbrook Pegler who published references to the reports in his column of April 29, 1953. (C)

b6
b7C

(U) [redacted] G-2, advised that their investigation had not been successful in determining what had become of the Bureau's cover letter to the reports and the second section of the report which was of a personal nature about the morals of Faymonville. They had concluded that undoubtedly because of the very disparaging material in the missing section, it had either been separated from the report and destroyed after the Assistant Chiefs and Chief of Staff had reviewed it. (C)

(U) [redacted] confidentially advised [redacted] that the missing memoranda had proven to them their filing system and controls were inadequate and they were presently in the process of conducting a survey to set up a new system which would be considerably more effective. (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information. (U)

JFS:hke

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S)

DATE

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2336 AT/4 3-6-89
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2/2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JUN 10 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pegler Sees It

When Admiral Standley Called General a Traitor

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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IN JULY, 1943, THE FBI MADE A REPORT to Maj-Gen. George V. Strong, chief of Army Intelligence and Assistant Chief of Staff to Gen. George Marshall, in which an American Admiral was quoted as having said to an American Army officer of high rank in Moscow:



WESTBROOK PEGLER

"You are not worthy of wearing the uniform you have on."

In direct quotes, the FBI report related to Gen. Strong that the Army officer replied:

"You mean that I am a traitor?"

The Admiral said: "That's just about what I mean."

The Admiral was William H. Standley, who was sent to Russia as Roosevelt's personal Ambassador and subjected to gross humiliations by Wendell Willkie, Joseph E. Davies and others.

Standley finally quit in disgust and came home. However, for the sake of appearances, he said in his letter of resignation to Roosevelt that he was getting out because he thought he was too old and not otherwise qualified to protect the interests of the United States in peace negotiations with the Russians.

Adm. Standley hated the Russians but went no further in his manifestations of suspicion than to issue a statement to American reporters in Moscow charging the Soviet with cheating the American people of due credit for their vast gifts of war material and industrial equipment for the postwar Russian empire.

ALL THIS WAS THRUST ON RUSSIA by the Roosevelt team of agents in Moscow. These agents included Averell Harriman, who latterly has had the gall to offer himself as a candidate for Governor of New York; Edward Stettinius, who was Secretary of State at the San Francisco United Nations conference; Harry Hopkins and an Army officer named Phillip R. Faymonville, who finally reached the rank of Major-General with which he retired.

Faymonville was a favorite of the White House family and of the Communist press in this country, which has found numerous occasions to praise him. Public expressions attributed to Faymonville some years ago indicate a good opinion of the Soviet Government.

Alger Hiss was the secretary-general of the organizing conference of the United Nations at San Francisco. And the principal speech by Stettinius as Foreign Minister of the nation which was host to the great international meeting was written by a Communist who later was sentenced to prison as such in the notorious Hollywood batch. He is Dalton Trumbo.

Tolson ✓
 Boardman ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Winterrowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

b6
b7C

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 25 1954

INDEXED-118

EX-123

Profile 64-4568
 Serial 42-
 This matter previously
 checked with agency
 re Pegler's account of
 Faymonville Rpt.
 3/8/54
 WBA

The Washington Post
 and Times Herald
 The New York
 Journal American

Date:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-6-79 BY GAT/jw

no to Belmont
 4/29/54
 NAA June 4 1954

FBI REPORT TO GEN. STONE
and confidential by special mes

"There are transmitted herewith memoranda prepared by a representative of this bureau reporting the results of his investigation of conditions involving Soviet-American military relations, in Moscow, Russia.

"This project was undertaken pursuant to the written request of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. This letter with its two enclosures is being delivered by hand in view of its highly confidential nature."

The next document is a copy of a letter bearing the name of John T. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War at the time. Later McCloy was High Commissioner for the Government of conquered Germany in collaboration with Shepard Stone, an employee of the New York Times, on leave.

After the election of Gen. Eisenhower, McCloy took the place of Winthrop Aldrich in the Chase National Bank. Aldrich went to London as Ambassador where he apologized for our tardiness in going to Britain's rescue in two wars and promised that we would not be tardy again.

MCCLOY'S MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED TO GEN. MARSHALL, dated July 26, 1943, said:

"Subject: Conduct of military personnel in Moscow.

"The situation described in the attached papers is evidently known to American press representatives and cannot fail to bring discredit on the United States.

"I recommend that the War Department immediately relieve Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Michela, and his assistant, Col. Boswell, and that as soon as this is done, the papers be transmitted to Mr. Hopkins."

McCloy also suggested that Hopkins be asked to help bring about the withdrawal of the officer said to have been insulted by Adm. Standley.

Gen. Michela was a precocious West Pointer from Minnesota. Neither he nor Col. Boswell was the man named in the FBI report as the butt of Adm. Standley's accusation. Gen. Michela later was sent to Prague as military attache. He died suddenly soon after the war under circumstances which members of his family regard with suspicion.

THE FBI REPORT SAID MARSHALL'S REQUEST for the investigation had been made in writing after information reached Marshall that one American officer was refusing to cooperate with other U. S. missions in Soviet Russia.

It said further that Marshall was told that this officer's personal and official conduct raised a question in the minds of some persons as to whether he was being blackmailed by the Soviet Government.

The report continued that the following expressions were made by Americans in Moscow concerning the officer under investigation:

COL. EDWARD GRAY: "_____ is a traitor to the interests of the United States." (In his interpretation of lend-lease policies.)

ALEXANDER KIRK (Minister to Egypt): "You can't talk to _____ about Soviet Russia any more than you can talk to a man about his mother."

MAJ. CLINTON OLSON: "_____ has ceased to be a soldier of the United States."

COMMANDER FREDERICK LANG (personal physician to Adm. Standley): "_____ is trying to run the old man (Adm. Standley) out and have himself made ambassador."

BRIG.-GEN. MICHELA, Military Attache: "_____ is emotionally involved in the interests of the USSR and this operates against U. S. interests. I am not speaking to him any more. The failure of the Soviets to give information of the enemy is not only inexcusable but is a deliberately unfriendly act."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-4568)

DATE: 5/15/58

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2349)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: General PHILIP FAYMONVILLE
IS - RDECLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc/baw/mlt/kj
ON 11-15-2006

Five copies of letterhead memoranda dated and captioned as above are transmitted herewith. (U)

Source mentioned in letterhead memoranda is [redacted] who has requested her identity be kept confidential and who has furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (REG.)
1 - San Francisco
HDG/hp/lp
(3)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(U)

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

CORR

12/14/82

CC TO

REQ. REC'D. 3/13/64

MAR 26 1964

ANS.

BY: Tulp, J.R.

(Limited request)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/fu 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

REC-7

EX-135

MAR 21 1958

ENCLOSURE

70 MAY 28 1958

EX-135

REC-134

DECLASSIFIED BY
DATE 3-19-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

May 15, 1958

Re: General PHILIP FAMONVILLE

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 23, 1958, provided the following regarding captioned individual.

General PHILIP FAYMONVILLE has been attending the Berlitz School of Languages, 26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, for approximately five years. During this time he has praised the achievements of the Soviet Union, both in the presence of the instructor and a student in the Russian Department. He has also furnished both with numerous copies of Soviet periodicals.

The source is of the opinion that FAYMONVILLE speaks Russian very poorly, although he has a good vocabulary, and can understand, read, and translate well. He allegedly takes lessons at Berlitz "for practice." In the course of conversation he had indicated that he is on familiar terms with several Soviet leaders.

Foregoing for information.

6-14
State Army
REC'D
DATE FORW. 5/23/58
HOW FORW. 1/5
BY 257/15

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DATE 2-6-79 BY 23336AT/ft

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R456 OCT 19 1961

64-4568-44
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11-15-2006

CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/alt/kj

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)

11-15-2031

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-68530) ~~SECRET~~ DATE: 1/28/70

FROM :

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-6052) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

(S)

[REDACTED]

ESP - R

OO: WFO

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

Re WFO letter to Director, 12/29/69.

A review of SF 62-2349 regarding PHILIP RIES
FAYMONVILLE, together with other numerous references to
FAYMONVILLE in San Francisco files has disclosed no
information identifiable

It is noted that FAYMONVILLE, born 4/30/88 in
San Francisco, retired from the U. S. Army as a Brigadier
General in 1948.

In the 1950s FAYMONVILLE was a member of the
American Russian Institute (ARI) (10450) and displayed
pro-Soviet sympathies. He was alleged to be a homosexual
and reportedly had been retired from the Army due to confirmed
information which the Army had received indicating that he
was a homosexual.

On 1/7/70

(established source - conceal by request)
advised SA that FAYMONVILLE,

died on 3/29/62.

④ Bureau (RM)

(1-64-4568) (FAYMONVILLE)

1-New York (105-65721) (Info) (RM)

3-WFO (RM)

(1 - 100-22915) (FAYMONVILLE)

2-San Francisco

(1-62-2349) (FAYMONVILLE)

WKW:kah #8

(10)

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON - FCIM

DATE OF REVIEW



6 FEB 16 1970

S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-68530-267

SF 65-6052
WKW:kah

~~SECRET~~

In view of FAYMONVILLE's service in the U. S. Army, it would appear that an investigation of FAYMONVILLE was probably conducted by the Army regarding the allegations of homosexuality and regarding his Soviet sympathies. It is accordingly suggested that WFO may wish to effect the review of records of military intelligence at Fort Holabird in connection with instant inquiry, if this review has not been made to date.

~~SECRET~~

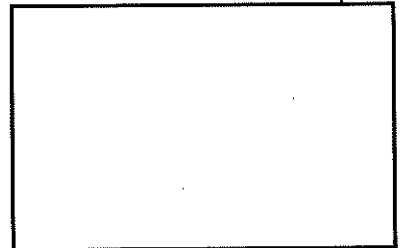
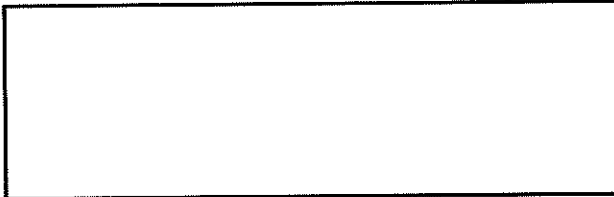
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 10, 1969

REC-34

ST-110

64-45168-45



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED,
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dear 

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 1969,
with enclosure. (U)

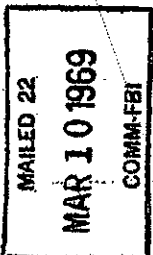
It is not possible for me to comply with your
request inasmuch as the files of the FBI are maintained as
confidential pursuant to Department of Justice regulations. I
regret that I am unable to be of assistance on this occasion. (U)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Denver - Enclosures (2)

CLASS. BY SP 168 KJC
DATE OF REVIEW 12/4/82



General Faymonville was investigated by the FBI in the 1940's while
he was with Lend-Lease in Russia; he had been alleged to be a homosexual,
but the allegations were not proven and in fact appeared to have been
distorted. Faymonville also was reported to have been pro-Soviet.
In 1953 Westbrook Pegler's column contained data from an FBI report
on General Faymonville which had been furnished to G-2. (C) - (U)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JVA:cle/gms
(6)

ALL AGENCIES
3-11-69
CLASSIFIED
DATE OF REVIEW 3-10-89

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2335 GAT/lt
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-10-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
USAF ACADEMY, COLORADO 80840



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DFH

28 February 1969

SUBJECT:

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Wash DC

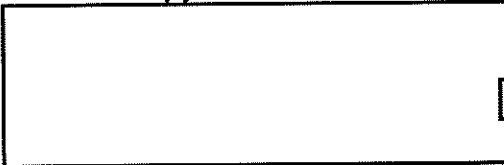
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Werner, Special Agent in Charge of your Denver office suggested that I write to you concerning the Bureau's files on the late Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, USA (Ret.).

I am conducting research for a book focused on General Faymonville's impact on American-Soviet relations during the period 1918-1943. In the process I have uncovered several pieces of evidence which indicate that the General was the subject of one or more investigations by the FBI during his tours of duty in Moscow. Assuming this to be true, is there any way in which I might gain access to Faymonville's dossier? Has it been declassified, can it be declassified, or may I peruse it under restrictions as to what use I might put the information it contains? In this regard, it should be noted that General Faymonville died in September, 1962, without any surviving relatives (verification may be obtained from his executors). Also, I possess a Top Secret clearance and have been given a special Army clearance to work in non-current classified files which it controls (a copy of this letter clearance is enclosed).

I would very much appreciate any information or assistance that you may be able to give me in this matter, and I shall look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,



ST-110

REC-34

64-4568-45

b6
b7C

25 MAR 8 1969

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
8/20

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 19__

☐	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to
☒	Attention
☒	Return to
	Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Council on Foreign Relations

Birthdate & Place

etc.

Address

Localities *NY*

R#

Date

12/24

Searcher

Initials

del

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<i>1/</i>	<i>9-55494</i>
<i>1/</i>	<i>9-55898</i>
<i>1/</i>	<i>62-5256</i>
<i>1/</i>	<i>89-2493</i>

approx 100 see ref and listed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/14/82 BY SP1GSK/JC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 19____

 Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

Service Unit - Room 6524

 Forward to

Attention

☐ Return to

Supervisor	Room	Ext.
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Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)

☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Nonsubversive References Only

☐ Main ☐ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Brig Gen Philip R. Faymonville

Birthdate & Place

Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 12/27 Searcher Initials hkh

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

1 64-4568

approx 150 seen not listed

AS 100-47701-1031837

12/14/82 BY SP1GSKJC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

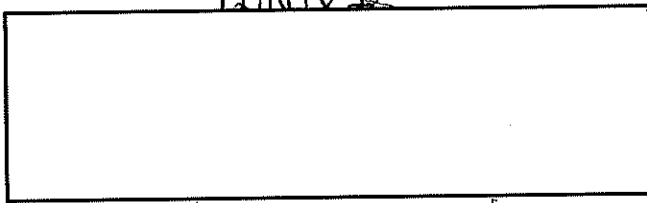
REC-69

144-4568-116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED **January 11, 1974**
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

CLASS. BY SP18SKJC
DATE OF REVIEW 0908
12/11/02



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~
Class
3-19-79
5/11/00

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 GAT/H 3-6-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-94

Dear

Enclosed is a copy of the Freedom of Information Act, Reprint of Statute, Existing Regulations and Statements of Policy from Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, which you may find helpful in resolving your questions concerning the obtaining of information from Governmental files, as you indicated in your letter, with enclosures, received on December 26th.

I regret to inform you that the report you desire concerning the investigation of the late Brigadier General Philip R. Faymonville, USA (Ret.), while assigned as a lend-lease representative in Moscow is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (6).

Although General Faymonville is deceased, it is felt there is a potential invasion of the privacy of several individuals as the investigation involved allegations of a defamatory nature which were not subject to substantiation. In this regard, your attention is invited to Section 50.8 (c) (3) of Departmental Order 528-73, dated July 11, 1973, which appears in the enclosed publication.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
 - Admin. _____
 - Comp. Syst. _____
 - Ext. Affairs _____
 - Files & Com. _____
 - Gen. Inv. _____
 - Ident. _____
 - Inspection _____
 - Intell. _____
 - Laboratory _____
 - Plan. & Eval. _____
 - Spec. Inv. _____
 - Training _____
 - Legal Coun. _____
 - Telephone Rm. _____
 - Director Sec'y _____

- 1 - Office of The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (JAN-REPT-74S)

msc:law (6)

MAILED 4
JAN 18 1974
FBI

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EX-112
EX-112
RECEIVED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc dest. a/men 5/8/75
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-115530-504

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530. Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

b6
b7C

Enclosure

NOTE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., is self-described as a noncommercial and nonpolitical organization which supports American foreign relations in an impartial and scholarly spirit, officials of which have included such personages as Allen W. Dulles and David Rockefeller. In 1973 several United States Senators and Representatives received threatening communications on the letterhead of the Council; however, officers of the Council had no knowledge of origin (9-35797). Investigation to which Julian refers conducted by SA [REDACTED] in 1943 at the specific request of Gen. George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff of USA. Two reports were furnished Army and the one containing moral charges against Gen. Paymonville, with transmittal letter, was leaked to Westbrook Pegler. His column, however, did not report any of the homosexual allegations. Subsequent investigation regarding the leak determined the report and transmittal letter were missing from Army file. Correspondent has apparently reviewed the Army file containing the other report of the investigation and is now interested in the missing report, which contains numerous unsubstantiated allegations of homosexuality against the General, who died on 3-29-62 (64-4568) (C)

(U)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, Inc.

THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE | 58 EAST 66TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 | TEL. (212) 535-3300

CABLE: COUNFOREL, NEW YORK

20 December 1973

b6
b7C

External Affairs Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Gentlemen:

DATE 11-15-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

I was most interested recently to learn that there now exists within your division a unit charged with screening material prior to its release to individual serious researchers making requests for perusal of your files. For several years I have been conducting research into the career of an army officer who the Bureau investigated in 1943, my purpose being the production of a scholarly article on his impact on American-Soviet relations. I would appreciate your informing me how one goes about making a formal request and what is involved in actual research in your files. In this regard please note that I would prefer coming to Washington or to your New York Agent's office should it be possible to send the screened material there for my viewing.

The gentleman in question is the late Brig Gen Philip R. Faymonville, USA (Ret.) who served with the Graves' expedition in Siberia and later was our first Military Attache to the USSR under William Bullitt. Faymonville was investigated in Moscow by one of your agents during the Second World War when the General was serving as Lend-Lease representative for Harry Hopkins. The report from that investigation does not contain some of the accusations regarding the General that I would assume some of the other raw data does in his raw file. These accusations seem to revolve around alleged homosexuality which has made various people reluctant to release data. However, to properly identify his importance in our relations with the USSR, this facet of his life must be examined I believe. Fortunately, the General died in 1962 without any remaining heirs so that no one would feel compromised or embarrassed with a discussion of the General's

ack 11/21/73
mdc: [signature]

8-mse

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

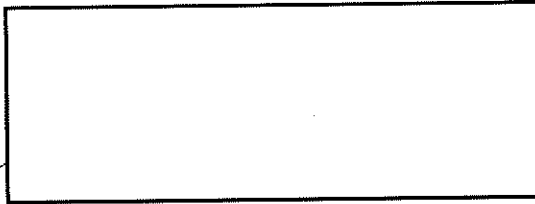
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE | 58 EAST 68TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 | TEL. (212) 535-3300

CABLE: COUNFOREL, NEW YORK

character failings or strengths.

I am enclosing some letters which will convey some sense of my seriousness of purpose in this matter. I shall await your reply with considerable interest.

Sincerely,



b6
b7C

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DATE 11-15-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

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EX-104

REC-69

44-4568-46

JAN 15 1974

JAN 17 1974

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-23-2006 BY 60324 auc baw/mlt/kj

June 8, 1973

Dear

I am replying to your letter (undated) received on June 8, 1973, requesting renewal of your authorization to examine Department of State records as well as records in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and in the Cordell Hull Papers pertinent to a study of the role of General Philip Faymonville in US-Soviet relations, 1918-1943.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that almost all of the Department's foreign policy records through 1946 have been declassified and may be consulted in the National Archives in Washington. This action of declassification also extends to the Cordell Hull Papers and to foreign policy records in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Therefore, you will not need permission by the Department of State to examine documents on your subject in any of the archival collections mentioned above. You may wish, however, to inform the custodians of these records of your research plans to make it easier for the staff of the institutions involved to service the records for you. Pertinent communications should be addressed to the Diplomatic Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., 20408 (State Department records); to the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540 (Cordell Hull Papers); and to the Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, 12538.

Sincerely yours,

Historical Office

b6
b7c

64-4568-46

ENCLOSURE